

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

NOVEMBER 15, 1958

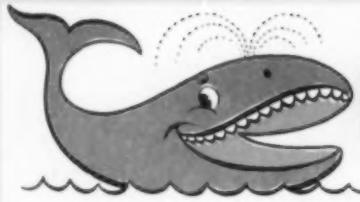
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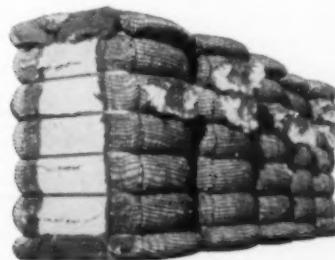
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READ BY COTTON GINNERS,
COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND
OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

* * *

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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OUR COVER PICTURE:

Over much of the world, autumn and early winter bring damp, dark days that seem designed to make human beings share Nature's mood of hibernation. The photograph on our cover could have been made in many parts of the United States; it was, however, taken in Victoria Park, Hackney, East London, where the reflection of the bare trees in the water adds to the somberness of the scene.

Photo by UPI

A pretty young secretary got tired of standing up on the bus every morning on the way to work. So one morning she tried an experiment. She got on the bus carrying a copy of a book titled "Having Your First Baby." Worked like a charm. She kept repeating the experiment. Almost every morning for eight months she was offered a seat on the crowded bus.

One night the young lady's steady boy friend finally brought himself to the point of proposing marriage. She accepted. The next morning she got on the bus flashing a new engagement ring. The bus driver gave an admiring look and nodded approvingly. Then he pointed to a series of pencil marks on the dashboard in front of him: "I've been keeping track, sister," he said. "You're just getting in under the wire, you know!"

The angry citizen puffed into the office of the city editor.

"See here, sir," he yelled, "what do you mean by publishing my resignation from political office in this way?"

"You gave the story yourself, didn't you?" asked the editor.

"Of course I did," replied the angry citizen, "but your fool paper prints it under the head of Public Improvements."

And there's the son of an Indian maharaja who's so snobbish he only drives foreign elephants.

A Hollywood actress was notified that there was quite a number of people waiting outside to see her. "Among them," she was told, "is a bishop who has married you some time ago."

"Golly," said the actress reflectively, "I can't remember ever marrying a bishop."

The drunk lying in the gutter looked up at the kindly old gentleman who was bending towards him. "Don't worry about me," he bellowed. "I'll climb this wall if it takes me all night!"

"What I mean is," explained the insurance salesman to a bewildered rural prospect, "how would your wife carry on if you should die?"

"Well," answered the farmer reasonably, "I don't reckon that's any concern of mine—as long as she behaves herself while I'm alive."

Wife in defense of her husband: "Nonsense, my husband wouldn't chase after another woman. He's much too fine, too decent, and—too old."

Two young ladies were discussing future jobs. "I'm going to become an airline stewardess," said one. "You meet lots of men that way."

"There are other jobs where you meet men too," said the other girl.

"Yes," said the first one, "but not strapped down."

A tactless photographer once suggested that Marilyn Monroe would do better if her luscious curves were confined a bit. Snapped Marilyn: "Men seldom jump hurdles for women who wear girdles!"



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HOW TO GET MORE COTTON ACRES

By WALTER B. MOORE, Editor

Both Plan A and Plan B of the new farm legislation offer opportunity to increase plantings, but it will take planning and hard work to do the job.

THIS IS THE YEAR to get cotton acreage allotments in the hands of farmers who want to grow cotton. Now is the time for ginners, crushers and other leaders to work to keep real cotton farmers in business. While industry leaders work to find a simple plan for future transfers of allotments (see Page 10), everything possible should be done this year to get acreage in the hands of those who want to grow cotton.

Many communities have been hard hit by acreage allotment losses and the Soil Bank program. Farmers and businessmen desperately need more cotton acreage in these communities. Cotton is their best money crop—the best source of income for the community. Agriculture and business will suffer unless they get more cotton acres in 1959.

THEY CAN GET MORE COTTON ACRES. They can get more acres and more income under "Plan A" of the present cotton program, as well as under "Plan B," which has had so much attention. Ginners, crushers and farm and business leaders owe it to their communities to take full advantage of the opportunities under both Plan A and Plan B.

Farmers who choose Plan A can get more acres without sacrificing anything in price support. They can get these acres by applying for them, and by working to see that farmers who don't want to use their allotments release them to farmers who want this cotton acreage.

Acreage allotments, like cotton itself, are valuable. They are worth money to everyone in the community except the man who doesn't want to raise cotton.

This man should release these unwanted acres, helping himself to adjust to some other type of farming; and helping his neighbors who do want to use these cotton acres.

Thousands of acres allotted to cotton have gone unplanted in the past. Thousands of acres will be unplanted this year unless Plan A allotted acres get into the hands of farmers who want them.

More Acres Under Plan A

This article is written to help these farmers, and the ginners and crushers who work with them. Here are some answers to questions being asked:

How can a farmer who chooses Plan A get more acres?

By applying to his county ASC committee for more acres. He should, then, work to make sure that unwanted allotted acres in the county are released so the committee can reapportion them.

Can unplanted cotton acreage allotments be transferred from one farmer to another?

Yes. U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations say:

Within a county, "Any part of any 1959 Choice A farm allotment...which will not be used in 1959 and which is voluntarily released to the county committee by the farm owner or operator...may be reapportioned by the county committee not later than the applicable closing date to other farms in the same country..."

From one county to another, "If all of the allotted acreage voluntarily released is not needed in the county, the

county committee may surrender the excess acreage to the state committee for reapportionment to other counties..."

Can a person find out which farmers have not planted their full cotton allotments in the past, and obtain other acreage information from ASC offices?

Yes. USDA regulations say: "State and county committees shall make available for inspection by owners or operators of farms receiving cotton allotments all records pertaining to cotton allotments and marketing quotas, including the allocations to the county from the state reserve and the total amount and distribution of the county reserve."

How can a farmer release acres in his allotment which he doesn't want to plant in cotton?

This farmer must sign a statement authorizing the county office to release these acres. USDA says, "All or any part of any farm allotment for an old cotton farm may be released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm."

Will this farmer who releases allotted acres in 1959 lose "acreage history"?

No. USDA regulations definitely say this, and it is important that farm operators understand this fact so they will release acres for other farmers in the county to plant in 1959.

It Won't Be Easy

Getting acres out of the hands of
(Continued on Page 33)

Lack of Storage Space in Mid-South Area Acute

The acute need for additional soybean storage space in Memphis has been pointed out by Arthur A. Williams, executive vice-president of the Memphis Board of Trade.

Speaking to the Memphis Agricultural Club early in November, he said the indicated soybean crop as of Oct. 1 was 123,896,000 bushels for Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee. This compares with an average of 51,459,000 bushels between 1947 and 1956.

"These figures reflect an urgent need for more soybean storage in all these states, and particularly in the Memphis

area, because the majority of soybeans in these states pass through Memphis for export," Williams said.

The Board of Trade executive said inspected receipts on soybeans during October amounted to 4,019 railroad cars. This, of course, did not include receipts by truck and barge.

"Our October soybean inspection receipts," he said, "were more than three times the 1,295 railroad cars in October last year. The receipts for the first 10 days in November have been 1,633 railroad cars."

The ports of New Orleans and Mobile are embargoed at the present. This resulted from inability to handle the huge volume of grain moving into the ports for shipment.

Southeast To Discuss Acreage Transfer

A meeting will be held in Atlanta Tuesday, Nov. 18, to discuss the problem of transferring cotton acreage allotments from those who do not want the acreage to those who want to plant more cotton. Representatives from Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina will meet informally to discuss the matter. (See related stories on Pages 7 and 10 of this issue.)

• Textile Research Uses Radiation

"AN EXTREMELY POWERFUL research tool," was added to the textile industry Nov. 3 when the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, announced establishment of a \$96,000 radiological laboratory at its Research Center, according to William A. Newell, director.

The Atomic Energy Commission will support research at the laboratory over a three-year period, supplying 80 percent of the funds. The total project is expected to cost approximately \$275,000. The college has begun negotiations with four major textile firms for the remaining 20 percent of the cost.

The laboratory will be used for teaching and research in industrial radiation, specializing in fibers and textile manufacturing. Scientists will study what happens to fibers exposed to nuclear radiation.

The Atomic Energy Commission's interest in the project, Newell explained, is to find industrial use for radioactive materials created by the giant nuclear reactors being constructed to provide electric power. He compared these radioactive substances to ashes and clinkers taken from a furnace. They must be disposed of, he said, and the AEC is seeking ways to put them to industrial use.

He explained that, by exposing fibers to nuclear radiation, unusual transformation in molecular structure can be brought about. Some physical properties can be altered to improve an end product, and studies can be made in involving measurements or tracing on a production basis.

"These techniques," Newell explained, "can be useful in studying blending efficiency, amount of uniformity of wet pickup, studies of wear or corrosion, identification of products, and in abbreviating many lengthy analytical techniques."

In addition to Newell, principals in the radiological research activity include Dr. Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of the School of Textiles; Henry A. Rutherford, director of chemical research, and P. Otto Teszler, head of radiological research.

\$53.89 Tung Support Price

A support price of \$53.89 per ton for tung nuts, with an equivalent support of 21 cents per pound for tung oil, has been announced by USDA. Last year's supports were \$52.13 for nuts and 20.5 cents for oil.

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**from our
Washington
Bureau**

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



• **Election Results** — Democrats now have figures to prove that the Nov. 4 election tally was an overwhelming rejection of Benson farm programs and policies. And Republicans have figures to show it wasn't.

Democrats see the election outcome as a mandate to take drastic action. They say their most impressive gains were in farm country. Whereas GOP lost only one-fifth of the big-city House seats held going into the election, nearly one-third of its seats in farming districts were swept away in the Democratic tide. The larger the farm population as a percentage of the total electorate, the greater were the GOP losses.

There is little if any significance in these figures, says Benson, who comes up with some of his own. Of some 20 GOP Congressmen who invited Benson to speak in behalf of their campaign, only four were defeated. Sixteen won re-election. Benson also points out that some of his severest critics within GOP also suffered defeat.

On balance, Benson's is a desperate effort to play down the importance of farm programs and policies in the election. In his favor is the fact that no one can say with certainty that the overwhelming vote against GOP was on the basis of farm matters. Other issues were dominant, Benson claims. Whether that's the case is largely a matter of opinion.

Benson-Eisenhower farm policies are unlikely to be changed as a result of the election.

Quoting Benson: "I see no evidence of a vote against the Administration's farm program. Supporters and opponents of our farm policies won and lost, indicating that agriculture was not a prime issue."

Quoting Eisenhower on farm programs: "I think we will struggle right square along the lines already laid down."

Benson is far less alarmed by the outcome of the election than you might expect—for two reasons. The campaign speeches which he made were aimed mainly at plugging support for his programs . . . and to a lesser degree at helping GOP candidates. His audiences were largely city and rural non-farm audiences—Republicans and Democrats alike. It little matters to the USDA chief on which side of the aisle his backers are seated. The upshot is that even though the GOP lost 47 House seats, Benson lost only a fraction of that number of supporters. The second reason is the corn referendum coming Nov. 25. Almost certain that farmers will vote out the allotment law (a law with which only 12 percent comply, anyhow), USDA already has begun to ballyhoo the vote as a "true" indication of farmer-sentiment toward control programs. . . as an overwhelming endorsement of his policies.

Any loss of face suffered by Benson in the Nov. 4 election could well be offset—propagandewise—by the Nov. 25 election.

Despite all of this, Benson faces tough going in pushing further enactment of his farm program. He definitely has fewer supporters now than a year ago in the Farm Belt. Farm Belt Democrats are almost unanimously opposed to his programs. And Farm Belt Republicans (most of these re-elected had a tight race) are, for the most part, firmly convinced that a record of Benson support in the 86th Congress could be fatal in 1960 if farm prices then are low.

In the cities, Republicans still back Benson. But there are fewer of them. City Democrats who support Benson probably number fewer than a year ago, also. Generally speaking, urban Democrats who will be seated here in January are of much more of a liberal stripe than their predecessors in the 85th Congress.

• **Implications for Cotton**—Election implications for cotton are still far from clear. One thing does seem sure, however—that Southern congressmen who've opposed Benson on farm legislation can count on far more support from Northern Democrats than in the past.

Proponents of a one-price cotton program at the level of the world market will face more and tougher opposition.

The new two-choice program to be effective for 1959 and 1960 won't be changed, in our opinion. It's a program that satisfies most everyone; so there will be little if any pressure to alter it. The prevailing attitude is to stay with the program through 1960, then to make changes in 1961. The kind of changes will depend on what happens between now and then. If demand doesn't pick up, synthetic production shrink, and surpluses remain small, then the low-price and large-production approach to a cotton program is virtually out the window.

• **Soil Bank Sign-Up** — With the big-money acreage reserve program now on its last leg, the conservation reserve part of the Soil Bank is beginning to go over with a boom. USDA goal for 1959 was 12,500,000 acres, yet growers have submitted applications to sign up more than 20 million.

Here are the number of acres offered in some cotton states, with the goal for the state in parenthesis: Alabama, 314,424 (205,000); Arkansas, 590,950 (240,000); California, 154,590 (175,000); Florida, 138,132 (50,000); Georgia, 689,517 (400,000); Louisiana, 211,219 (100,000); Mississippi, 272,627 (225,000); Missouri, 1,204,236 (381,000); New Mexico, 80,989 (115,000); Oklahoma, 1,036,010 (565,000); South Carolina, 479,002 (201,000); Texas, 1,626,720 (1,244,000).

New Product

NEW COTTON SALVAGER MAY REDUCE COSTS

Machines to salvage cotton in fields after mechanical pickers are being tested in Arizona and California, the Fresno Bee reports. University of California is quoted as estimating that about \$20 million worth of cotton remains to be salvaged in the state after mechanical picking is completed.

Operated by friction, says the newspaper, the machine can be attached behind any tractor with a three point hitch. The rig is of a simple design. Thirteen continuous belts about as thick as an automobile tire are geared to roller wheels much the same as a conveyor. The belts are slit crosswise every three quarters of an inch. As the wheels turn, the belts pass over the radius of the front oval, forcing the slits open. Then, as the slits pass under the wheel, the openings close, tightly grabbing the fibers on the ground.

Each small belt is made of special rubber developed for liming rock chutes in crushing plants and is based on pre-stretched cotton fabric.

The slits again are forced open by the rear roller and a line of cross arms and rods flips the material off and into a hopper. The builders claim the unit will not pick up stones and takes in very little dirt. They add that 95 percent of what dirt is hauled in is eliminated by small rods spaced at one-half inch intervals at the opening of the hopper.

When the gleaner's hopper is full, a swinging door can be opened at the rear, allowing the fiber to be dumped at pooling points throughout the field. The operator does not have to leave the tractor to close the door. Instead, he allows the whole unit to drop downward, automatically closing the hopper. The hopper has a capacity of more than 100 pounds of loose cotton.

A "V" shaped bar on the front of the unit fits beneath the rear wheels of the tractor, spreading the stalks back so the cotton grabbing belts can do the job.

The manufacturer is the United Equipment Co. of Phoenix, Ariz.

Record Soybean Crop

A soybean crop of 575,046,000 bushels (2,460,000 more than estimated a month ago) is almost completely harvested, USDA says in its Nov. 1 crop report. This record crop is one-fifth larger than last year and about double the average.

USDA also hiked its estimates of the corn, grain sorghum, peanut and many other crops over the Oct. 1 figures.

Foster Wallace Is Delegate

Foster Wallace, Union Oil Co., West Monroe, has been named Louisiana crusher delegate to the National Cotton Council. He succeeds his father, C. W. Wallace, as the delegate.

Mills Provide Prizes

Cottonseed meal prizes have been donated again this year to winners at the Dixie National Livestock Show in Memphis. C. E. Garner, Valley Oilsseed Producers' Association; and Dalton E. Gandy, NCPA field representative, cooperated with mill managers and Show officials in the arrangements.

California Leader Suggests

COTTON ALLOTMENT TRANSFER PLAN

SUGGESTIONS for handling the transfer of cotton allotments have been made by Colonel Fred G. Sherrill, Los Angeles, for the cotton industry to consider. The executive of the J. G. Boswell Co., cotton merchants and manufacturers of cottonseed products, made the suggestions in a letter to The Press.

His comments resulted from the article, "The Case for Transferability of Cotton Allotments," published Nov. 1 in The Press. The author of this article is Frederic H. Heidelberg, executive vice-president, North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association. (An article related to the discussion by Heidelberg and Colonel Sherrill's comments appears on Page 7 of this issue of The Press.)

Colonel Sherrill wrote:

"I have read with great interest the Heidelberg article on transferring cotton allotments. Had I not read this article, I would, I suppose, have said the solution to the problem is to put the allotments which people are willing to forego on the auction block and sell them to the highest bidder. Such an arrangement is simple and direct, would undoubtedly put the allotments in the hands of people who would make economic use of them, and pass along to people who are willing to give them up, something in the way of money.

"Mr. Heidelberg makes such a good case for the farmer in the Southeast, particularly North Carolina, that I am sure this simple approach would not be wholly satisfactory, for the allotments would, I believe, pass quickly from the hill country to the river bottom lands of the South and the irrigated lands of the West. These areas, I think, are destined to be the areas of economic production of cotton in America, and they will expand production as it diminishes in the area where people are stranded in uneconomic production. Still, I feel that a sudden change based on sale once and for all is too drastic. Evolutionary transition would be, I think, in order.

"Consequently, I should like to offer for your consideration a combination of the three methods suggested:

1. Reallocation of unplanted acres.
2. Lease of allotments.
3. Sale of allotments.

"Any allotments not used, I think, should be released permanently to the County Committee and reallocated within the county for use within the county on a permanent basis, provided those to whom the acreage is allocated agree to accept it and plant it and accept 15 percentage points less in price support on all of their production. The Department would pay the money equivalent of 15 percentage points of parity on the production from the transferred allotment to the farmer from whom transferred for two years.

"Should there be no cotton farmers within the county who want an increase

in their allotments under these circumstances, then the released allotment should be passed along to the State Committee and offered for reallocation by the state to other counties within the state on the basis indicated. In either instance, within the county or within the state, if the recipient prefers to lease the allotment rather than accept it as a permanent part of his allotment, he would suffer no reduction in support price, but he would be required to pay to the party leasing him the allotment, the amount of money equivalent to 15 percentage points of parity on the cotton produced from such acreage. Such leasing arrangement would be on a year to year basis and the allotment would still belong to the lessor.

"Should there be no counties within the state that would accept the release allotments under the conditions indicated above, the state would release the unused allotments to the Department, which would offer them for sale competitively on a permanent basis, proceeds from the sale to be paid in three annual installments to the farmers giving up the allotments. The added allotment would become a permanent part of the purchaser's cotton history and he would agree to sacrifice 15 percentage points of parity in the support program for the cotton grown on all of his allotment. Should there be no sale, no transfer within 12 months, the allotment would cease to be."

Oklmulgee Cotton Gin Total Loss in Fire

The Vernon Cotton Co.'s gin at Okmulgee, Okla. and 75 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire Nov. 8, with damages set at about \$62,000.

The ginning building and a cotton storage building along with the equipment were engulfed by the mid-day blaze.

"They're a complete loss," said I. J. Vernon, part owner of the company.

New Delinting Plant

DeLisle and Pikey Delinting Co., Conran, Mo., began operations this fall with a new delinting plant installed by Valley Machinery and Supply Co., Memphis. The plant can delint approximately 50 tons of seed every 24 hours, and was installed in three weeks at an approximate cost of \$30,000.

Guy DeLisle and Charles Pikey are the owners of the delinting company.

■ SAM PRICE, Coyerly-West Gin foreman at Visalia, Calif., was shown in a recent issue of The Fresno Bee explaining cotton ginning to visiting businessmen.

• Oil Mill Group To Meet on Dec. 6

FIVE IMPORTANT phases of oil mill operation will come before the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association regional meeting, Dec. 6.

The meeting will be held in the Greenville Hotel, Greenville, Miss., beginning at 2 p.m., according to E. A. Gaulding, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Jackson, Miss., president. Billy Shaw, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. and J. C. Holloway of the International Vegetable Oil Mill, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. both of Greenville, will serve as co-chairmen of the meeting.

Discussions which will highlight the program are "Cleaning and Lint Room Operation," by D. M. Coger, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Jackson; "Separation Room Operation," by W. L. Hodgin, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Jackson; "Screw Press Extraction" by John Covington, Jackson Plant, Mississippi Oil Mills, Inc., Jackson; "Automatic Samplers in Mill Operations and Shipment of Products," by Lawrence Hodges of Barrow Agee Laboratories, Memphis; and "Production of 50 Percent Soybean Meal," by T. A. Pratt, Wilson Soya Mill, Wilson, Ark.

Plans will be made for the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association convention to be held in Biloxi, Miss., June 7-9 at the Buena Vista Hotel. Following the business session there will be a dinner dance beginning at 7 p.m. A hospitality room for the ladies in attendance will be maintained throughout the afternoon.

Margarine Production Will Exceed Butter

Margarine production during 1958 will exceed butter production for the first time in history. USDA estimates 1958 margarine production at 1,575,000,000 pounds; butter (farm and factory) at 1,515,000,000 pounds. This would represent an eight percent increase over last year's record margarine production of 1,461,000,000 pounds and a two percent drop from the 1957 butter output of 1,549,000,000 pounds.

"Margarine use per person in 1958 will set a new record, while that of butter will change little," the report states. According to the USDA estimate civilian per capita consumption of margarine this year will be 9.1 pounds, compared with 8.5 pounds for butter.

S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, cited "good indications that the margarine upturn will continue to be powered by sufficient supplies of ingredient oils, increasing acceptance of margarine among younger families and premium-brand promotions. The major negative potential is government intervention in raw materials and consumer markets," he said. (See related article, Page 16, this issue.—Editor.)

THERE'S

MORE

PROFIT

IN REX COTTON

here's why:

1 → HIGH YIELD

Rex consistently leads all other varieties in official AES Yield Comparison Reports (Send card below for Official Yield Tests)

2 → RESISTANT

Rex is resistant to storm losses and two diseases attacking cotton • Fusarium Wilt and Bacterial Blight (Angular Leaf Spot)

3 → HIGH GIN TURNOUT

Rex averages 36% to 38% lint when seed are dry.

4 → EARLY MATURING

Ready to pick 10 days to two weeks earlier than current varieties—means whiter cotton—more dollars for you.

What leading cotton planters say about REX



"I'm sold on Rex," says Mr. M. W. Runnick—cotton planter of Route 2, Grubbs, Arkansas. It's an early maturing cotton that yields good, and I especially like the short Rex plants and large bolls that make for easy picking."



A. Earl Bolton, who operates 2,000 acres of cotton land in Pemiscott and New Madrid Counties, Missouri, points out "I like Rex. I'm telling all my friends about it. We've achieved wonderful results with Rex in both sandy loamy land and in heavy mixed land."



"I'm well satisfied with Rex seed," says Mr. Harvey McGehee, Althiemer, Ark. "We planted our 1750 acres in Rex Seed for the first time this year and it is definitely an earlier cotton than any other variety we've ever planted."



"Rex is 'The Cotton,'" says cotton grower Edgar Hollan, Jr., of Wynne, Ark.



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PARKIN, ARKANSAS

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PARKIN, ARKANSAS

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Official AES Yield Test Results.
 Price and availabilities on _____ lbs. (100 lb.

Bags) of Rex Registered Seed
 Certified Seed
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Name _____

Firm _____

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City _____ State _____

Want early maturity? High Yield? Resistance?... Then you want **REX** Variety Cottonseed.

Increasing numbers of cotton growers want a cotton that matures earlier and also has a high yield. If you desire these features, then you should consider Rex Variety.

Earlier Maturity—Whiter Cotton

Rex matures 10 days to two weeks earlier than current varieties. This early maturity is desirable because picking can be started earlier under usually better weather conditions than late varieties. Every grower knows the value of earlier maturity when there is a wet fall. In such years Rex will be a whiter cotton because of earlier picking. This whiter cotton brings a better market price than varieties that must stay in the field longer for full maturity.

Exceptionally High Yielder

Rex is exceptionally high in lint yield. In recent AES yield comparison tests in Arkansas, Mo., Miss., and La., Rex was a consistent high yielder, leading all varieties tested at nearly all AE Stations.

Resistance to Wilt and Blight

In addition to early maturity and exceptionally high yield, Rex is resistant to two diseases attacking cotton . . . Fusarium Wilt and Bacterial Blight (Angular Leaf Spot). Nearly every cotton grower has been faced with these two common diseases. They cause tremendous losses and reduced yields everywhere cotton is grown. Rex was especially developed to be resistant to both diseases by the University of Arkansas as a part of a state-federal project. One of the parents was resistant to Wilt; the other parent

was resistant to blight. Several cottons are resistant to one or the other of these diseases. Rex is the only cotton that has been developed with the idea of breeding resistance to both diseases in one cotton. This has been very successfully done as proved by comparative wilt and blight incidence reports of AE Stations and Field Reports from planters for the past three years.

Rex Seedlings are Vigorous

Rex has seedling vigor that is very essential in mechanical farming. It emerges with a long shank and can be plowed or oiled with herbicides much sooner than some cottons and before young grass and weeds become a problem.

The stalk of Rex is short to medium in height making it excellent for machine or hand picking. Rex cleans out of the bur good.

Gin turnout is exceptional, averaging 36% to 38% when seeds are dry.

NEW AND PROVEN

Although Rex has been available in commercial quantities for only two years, it has been widely acclaimed by planters, trade journals, agronomists, and seed men.

Supplies of Rex Seed are limited and the demand will be great . . . so if you want to change to Rex, please book your order early.

If you want more information, prices, AES Yield Test Comparisons, please drop the handy postage-free card in the mail.

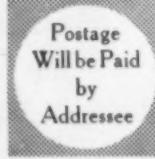


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REX SEED, INC.
PARKIN, ARKANSAS

as viewed from

The PRESS Box

• Cottonseed Contest

COTTONSEED AUTHORITIES have an opportunity to pick up \$1,000. This prize is offered to the first person guessing the correct number of cottonseed in a mosaic of the office of The Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S.C. The picture appears in Springfield advertisements, and the mosaic was produced by Elliott Springs and H. L. Montgomery.

• Spooks Pick Wrong Man

HALLOWEEN VANDALS did \$1,000 worth of damage at J. E. Coyle Gin in Dallas County, Texas. Ironically, they picked on a man known as a friend of youngsters—who has given scholarships to help educate rural youth. Owner Ed Coyle said pranksters pushed several cotton trailers into a ditch, breaking the trailer beds.

• Nylon 20 Years Old

NYLON, the synthetic fiber which created such a revolution in the textile world, is 20 years old. The first bobbin was spun in the pilot plant in July, 1938, and Du Pont announced the fiber publicly on Oct. 27 1938. The word, nylon, incidentally, has no meaning but was picked because it is easily pronounced and remembered. Du Pont invested 12 years of research and \$27 million before the first pound of nylon was produced.

• Red Lights for Bugs

BUGS don't like red. A Cornell University entomologist says blue or white attract insects, yellow is less inviting and red doesn't lure them at all.

• For a Merrier Christmas

"EITHER dry it up or cut it out," the National Safety Council warns business and industry, with regard to the "flowing bowl," at the office Christmas party, which Council men say is boosting the Christmas traffic toll. "But don't forget," the Council stresses, "drinking and driving are a lethal combination any time, anywhere, and not just in connection with the Christmas party. The most dangerous drink ever concocted is 'one for the road.' Turn it down. You'll live longer—and so will the other fellow."

• Soybean Oil Competes More

RAIL RATE REDUCTIONS are causing soybean oil to move into the Southwest in increased quantities in competition with cottonseed oil, buyers report. Truck load limits in Texas, one refiner commented, make it difficult for local oil in trucks to compete with soybean oil shipped by rail.

• Radioactive Harvest

RADIOACTIVE contamination is being "harvested" on experimental areas at USDA's Beltsville, Md., research center. Engineers and soil scientists are trying to find an effective method of removing radioactive fallout from agricultural

land in case such removal becomes necessary. Accidental contamination and fallout from enemy atomic or hydrogen bombs are potential dangers. The Beltsville tests are supported with funds from the Atomic Energy Commission. Test plots are being sprayed with low concentrations of short-lived radioactive materials. Thus far, scientists have evaluated several cultural practices and soil treatments are currently being evaluated.

• Classers Swamped

USDA COTTON CLASSING OFFICES have been slow in supplying grade information in some areas, ginners and growers complain. With the rush of harvest, a number of officers have had too few classers to provide as prompt service as is needed by producers and buyers.

• Commercial Dry Whole Milk

SOON, says USDA scientists, consumers may be able to buy a dry whole milk that mixes readily with either warm or cold water, tastes like fresh milk and is just as nutritious, keeps for a long time without refrigeration, and sells at an attractive price. Scientists of Agricultural Research Service have succeeded in producing, experimentally, dry whole milk crystals that reconstitute readily in water, producing milk com-

parable in flavor and food value to that fresh from the dairy. However, these crystals still have some shortcomings. Their relative bulk, plus the fact they must be packaged in the presence of nitrogen gas—a relatively expensive operation, stands in the way of efficient packaging. They will keep their good flavor for two or three months at room temperature, but that isn't good enough to meet commercial requirements. Also, a process for making them has yet to be adapted for low-cost dairy industry operations. But the success achieved to date makes researchers optimistic regarding the product's eventual perfection.

Victor Blassingame Dies; Was Retired Ginner

Victor Blassingame, 71, retired ginner and long-time resident of Petersburg, Texas, died Oct. 30 at his home.

Survivors include his widow; four daughters, Mr. Donald Webber, Monee, Ill.; Mrs. J. T. Hart, Mullin, Texas; Mrs. Charles E. Bain, Huntingdon, Tenn.; and Mrs. Billy Biggs, Lubbock; two sons, Royal of Denver of Denver, Colo. and Milton of Petersburg; three sisters and two brothers.

To Expand Plastic Output

Polypropylene plastic facilities of Montecatini Co. at Ferrara, Italy, will be tripled, the firm announces. The plastic is used for fibers and other purposes, and Montecatini is a leading producer.



U.S. Soybean Foods Seen in Munich

U.S. SOYBEANS attracted much attention among visitors to the International Food Fair at Munich, Germany, which ended in October. Forty-four countries displayed food products. The USDA-Soybean Council of America exhibit sold chicken fried in shortening made of soybean oil, gave away doughnuts and displayed other food products made from soybeans. West Germany, which imported 23 million bushels of U.S. beans in 1957, is second only to Japan as a market for American soybeans. The picture shows U.S. and German trade and government representatives who visited the exhibit and discussed soybean trade prospects at a luncheon. Shown, left to right, are: Dr. J. Wienken, Office of the Agricultural Attaché, U.S. Embassy, Bonn, Germany; Fred R. Marti, European Director, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Rome, Italy; Mrs. Brand, a guest from Neuss/Rhein, Germany; Dr. F. Schraud, Unilever representative, Thoerles United Hamburg Oil Factories, Hamburg; M. Baum, Neuss/Rhein; Jobst von Sydow, Harburger Oil Factory, Brinckman and Mergell, Hamburg; Wilbert E. Huge, vice-president, Central Soya Company Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. The exhibit won a first prize.

Purina Buys Plants

Buckeye Sells Four Mills, Shuts Two

■ SOYBEAN processing plants bought by feed manufacturer; cottonseed units in Georgia and Mississippi will be closed.

Sale of four soybean mills and closing of two cotton oil mills is scheduled by Buckeye Cotton Oil Division of the Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Cincinnati.

Mills sold to the Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis, are located in Memphis, (Binghamton Mill); Raleigh, N.C.; Louisville, Ky.; and New Madrid, Mo. Transfer of the mills to Ralston-Purina is expected to take place within the next few weeks.

The two cottonseed mills scheduled for closing at the end of the current crushing season are in Jackson, Miss.; and Macon, Ga.

This leaves Buckeye with five crushing mills, all primarily crushing cottonseed, located in Augusta, Ga.; Little Rock, Ark.; Montgomery, Ala.; Corinth, Miss.; and Memphis, (Hollywood Mill), Tenn. Procter & Gamble, Buckeye's parent company, will also continue to operate seed crushing mills through other

subsidiaries in Fort Worth, Texas, and Toronto, Canada.

Discussing the soybean mills sale, Buckeye President Walter L. Lingle, Jr., said:

"Buckeye entered the soybean crushing business primarily to supply Procter & Gamble with soybean oil for food products. Recently, however, the increasing importance of soybean meal for animal feed has made it desirable for soybean crushers to enter the mixed animal feed business. That's not Procter & Gamble's or Buckeye's kind of business, so it became sound business policy for us to buy soybean oil on the open market and to dispose of these facilities for crushing soybeans. Purchase of the mills is logical for Ralston-Purina since they have been active in making and selling mixed animal feed for many years."

Lingle said the continuing decline of the cotton crop in the Jackson, Miss., and Macon, Ga., areas made it necessary to close Buckeye's cottonseed crushing units in those cities.

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For ninety years, our continued leadership in the sales of bagging means that Ludlow's manufacturing "know-how" and craftsmanship has stood the test of time.

HINDOO is a quality bagging now as it has been for years and years.

Specify HINDOO BAGGING from your supplier.

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Ammonia Institute Lists 1958 Convention Plans

The Agricultural Ammonia Institute will hold its annual convention in Chicago this year, according to Jack F. Criswell, executive vice-president. The Morrison Hotel will be headquarters for the convention, scheduled from Dec. 2-5.

One of the headline speakers for the convention will be Ed Lipscomb of Memphis, director of sales promotion and public relations for the National Cotton Council and president of the International Public Relations Association.

Eight directors of the Institute will be named at this time, and the board of directors will then elect new officers.

Mrs. Helms Back on Job

Mrs. Maxie Helms, office secretary for Carolinas Ginnery Association, is back on the job after a trip to the hospital last month.

■ E. G. MCKENZIE, JR., has been elected as delegate to the National Cotton Council by Georgia cottonseed crushers to serve a three-year term.

National Ginnery To Meet In Atlanta, Feb. 8

The National Cotton Ginnery Association will meet Sunday, Feb. 8, 1959 according to Tom Murray, executive vice-president. The meetings will be held in the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta. Committee meetings will be held during the morning when the 1959 objectives of the Association will be formulated and then will be presented to the directors during the afternoon session, which also will feature two speakers. This convention will be held immediately preceding the annual meeting of the National Cotton Council, also to be held in Atlanta, for the convenience of many of the delegates, and immediately after the Southeastern Gin Supply Exhibit.

Greater Oil and Solvent Recovery...

Higher Quality Extracted Oils...

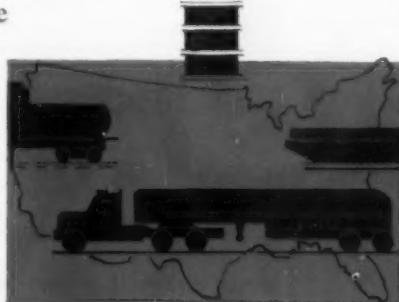
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Espesol Normal Hexane and Heptane are produced by methods that are *unique* in the field. Through a controlled hydrocarbon breakdown, extractors receive fine quality Espesol solvents containing a high percentage of paraffins and with an extremely low aromatic and naphthalene content. Low vapor pressure and a very narrow boiling range (Typicals: Hexane, 152°-156°F; Heptane, 201°-207°F) afford greater economy and profits because of increased solvent recovery and maximum oil yield. Low sulphur content results in extracted oils with reduced odor and color.

Write for additional information on Espesol Normal Hexane and Heptane. For immediate service, call the office nearest you today!

Complete stocks are available for super-fast delivery from Eastern States' strategically located terminals—by truck, tank car, barge and drum.



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Work in Texas Questioned

Cotton Research May Be Changed

ELIMINATION of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas has been proposed by the Texas Commission on Higher Education. The cotton research group is a state-financed activity which provides for research at Texas A&M College, Texas Tech and the University of Texas, in addition to other research activities.

The Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas and other cotton interests worked for the establishment of this program before World War II. Changes in administrative personnel and other problems have raised questions regarding its activities at various times in the past.

Education Commission Chairman Al Muldrow questioned the need for the committee since A&M asked for \$382,654 to conduct cotton research at Texas Experiment Station.

"Are we being fair to other products? Maybe we need a peanut research committee—a wheat research committee?" Commission member Jack Cox of Houston said, "It is not higher education on its face and we have to look at it that way."

Dr. E. N. Jones, president of Texas Tech, said the research committee conducted basic research which was needed. However, he agreed with President Logan Wilson of the University of Texas

that the committee's administration should be reorganized.

"There could be some other administrative arrangement for this," Wilson said, calling the present setup clumsy and time consuming.

"Texas cotton generally is not as good as that produced in the southern delta area, California or imported cotton," Jones said. "The committee's job is to convince buyers that Texas cotton is good for certain uses."

The Commission will make recommendations on the Research Committee's budget for 1960-61 to the Legislature in January.

The 17-year-old committee asked for \$442,800 for the next biennium from tax funds which together with their income would make a budget of \$544,819. The Commission's staff has recommended that the budget be cut to \$418,216.

Margarine Setting Record

Margarine production in the first three quarters of 1958 was 1,151,683,000 pounds, U.S. Department of Commerce reported. This was nine percent larger than a year earlier.

Total 1958 production is expected to reach 1,560,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,461,000,000 last year.

• Delta Council Board Sets Meeting

DELTA COUNCIL President R. P. Parish, Jr., has announced that the mid-year meeting of the Delta Council board of directors will be held Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the Cleveland Country Club, Cleveland, Miss.

Parish said that the meeting would get underway at 9:30 a.m. and that the Industrial and Community Development board of directors would meet with Delta Council board members. The program will include a report of industrial activities along with a review of committee work.

Fort Worth Grain Firms Will Be Centralized

Eleven grain firms in Fort Worth, Texas, have announced they will move into the fourth floor of the Fort Worth Club Building before Jan. 1. Grain firms now located in various buildings will centralize operations for the convenience of customers. Two firms are already located in the building.

The Texas Grain and Feed Dealers' Association, composed of 700 members, also will secure offices in the building.

Firms contemplating the move are Uhlmann and Benjamin, Paul Allison Grain Co., Blewett-Little Grain Co., S. T. Oates Co., Ray Barker, Brackett Grain Co., Producers Grain Corp., C-G-F Grain Co., Interstate Grain Corp., Uhlmann Elevator Co. and Uhlman Grain Co.

INVEST IN A REAL MONEY MAKER ..

PLANT

Watson COTTON

FOR HIGHEST YIELD, COARSER FIBRE

"I OPERATE a cotton stripper on my own crop and also do work for the public. I stripped in approximately 11 fields this past fall, containing five different types of cotton. Next to the last field was Watson's Stormproof. The field was the most heavily infested with Johnson grass I had stripped in. The cotton had stood the weather perfectly, stripped better and brought approximately 5¢ per pound more in the loan than any of the other cotton I had stripped. Watson's Stormproof cotton certainly proved to me it is a good cotton to plant."

INVEST IN A REAL MONEY MAKER ..
PLANT Watson Cotton
FOR HIGHEST YIELD, COARSER FIBRE



OTHER WATSON VARIETIES: Empire - Stoneville 62 - D&PL - Watson - Rowden.



FERRIS WATSON SEED COMPANY

GARLAND, TEXAS

Robert P. Lynn Named Head Of Special Committee

Halbert M. Jones of Laurinburg, N.C., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, has appointed a special committee to work with the Federal Trade Commission in drafting regulations for administration of the textile fiber products identification act.

He designated Robert P. Lynn of New York, Burlington Industries, Inc., as chairman. Other members include A. W. Anthony of New York, J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc.; W. C. (Dan) Daniel of Danville, Va., Dan River Mills, Inc.; Donald K. Evans of New York, Riegel Textile Corp.; Don S. Holt of Kannapolis, N.C., Cannon Mills Co.; Harold Kennedy of New York, Deering, Milliken and Co., Inc.; John J. McMahon of Providence, R.I., Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc.; Elliot Neal of Belmont, N.C., Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., and Felix Schwamberger of New York, Bloomsburg Mills, Inc.

The committee met in Washington, Nov. 13-14 to prepare recommendations for submission to the government agency. The law will not become effected until March, 1960.

Gin Accident Injures Man

A 38-year-old Paris, Texas, man, John W. Williams III, is recovering in a Paris hospital from an ordeal that left him trapped for 40 minutes in cotton gin machinery that had already shredded his right arm.

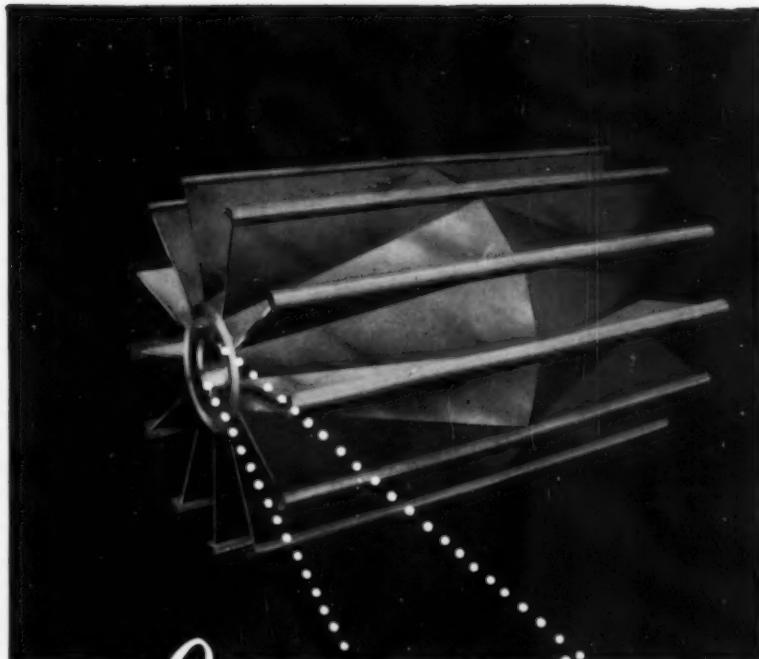
Williams lost his right arm two inches below the elbow. Most of it was severed by a stick and green leaf cleaner that accidentally caught the sleeve of his leather coat and pulled him in.

Hospital attendants said his condition was satisfactory. He was a part-owner of the Williams Gin, where the accident occurred, south of Paris.



Heads Producer Associates

G. C. CORTRIGHT, cotton grower and ginner of Rolling Fork, Miss., has been elected president of American Cotton Producer Associates. He succeeds G. F. Parker of Dyersburg, Tenn., as head of the federation of cotton producer organizations.



"TAPER-LOCK" HUBS®

Welded Steel Wing Type Self-Cleaning Pulleys — now standard with "Taper-Lock" Hubs.

Self-cleaning pulleys prevent belt mis-alignment due to build-up of material on pulley face. "Taper-Lock" Hubs provide the most satisfactory type of clamp hubs at an economical price, giving the equivalent of a shrunk-on fit while permitting easy assembly and disassembly.

For further information
on Welded Steel Pulleys
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NACA Officers Re-Elected; New Directors Named

Jackson V. Vernon, vice-president, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., New York City, and Charles H. Sommer, vice-president, Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, during the Association's silver anniversary meeting, Oct. 29 in Savannah, Ga.

Also re-elected for another year were Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary and treasurer, and Miss Lee H. Grobe, assistant treasurer.

Four new members of the board of directors also were elected at this meeting.

New directors are Evan T. Collsworth Jr., president, Velsicol Chemical Corp., Chicago; William R. Dixon, general sales manager, The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; Frank M. Feffer, Sr., president, Arizona Fertilizers, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz. and Robert S. Thompson, president, Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Kennedy Recovering

Mrs. Russell Kennedy, Bakersfield, Calif., is recovering from a fall and an injury she received while in Lubbock, Texas, with her husband, Caleot general manager, who attended the Spinner-Breeder Conference and USDA Advisory Committee meeting. She will have to remain in a wheelchair and on crutches for another month, however.



Texas Crushers Attend Area Meetings

MEMBERS of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association are shown here at one of the series of area meetings being held throughout the state. The group pictured met Nov. 4 at the Washington Hotel in Greenville. Starting in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the meetings have moved northward and westward and will end later in West Texas. C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, and Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, outline industry problems and Association activities at each meeting, then members participate in discussions. Dates have been set for two future meetings—Dec. 2 at the Plainsman Hotel in Lubbock, and Dec. 3 at the Wooten Hotel in Abilene.

Research Center Planned

General Mills will build a new research center near Minneapolis next year.

■ J. H. BRYSON, SR., has been named by the Alabama cottonseed crushers to serve as their delegate to the National Cotton Council for the next three years.



It's less expensive than you think!

WONDER STATE HULL AND TRASH COLLECTING SYSTEM

Eliminate the unsightly hull pile, plus obnoxious smoke, sparks and fire of improvised incinerators.

Custom Engineered for any size gin. Fabricated for quick erection by gin crew. Complete with anchor bolts and blue prints.

If you have a hull pile problem, you can't afford to be without this trouble-free hull collecting system!

Write, wire or call:

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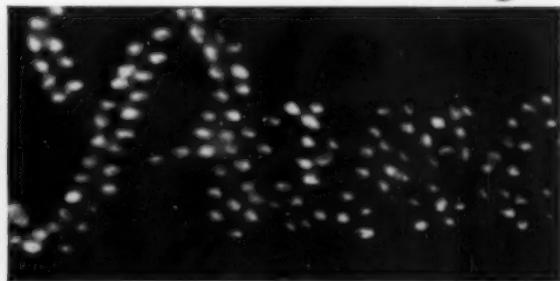
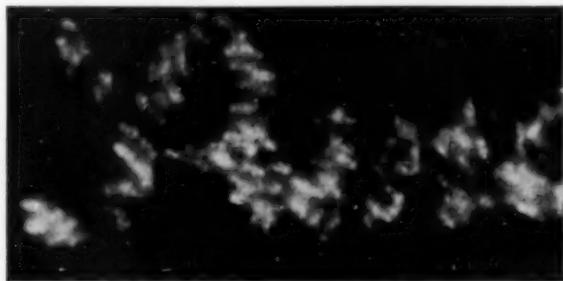
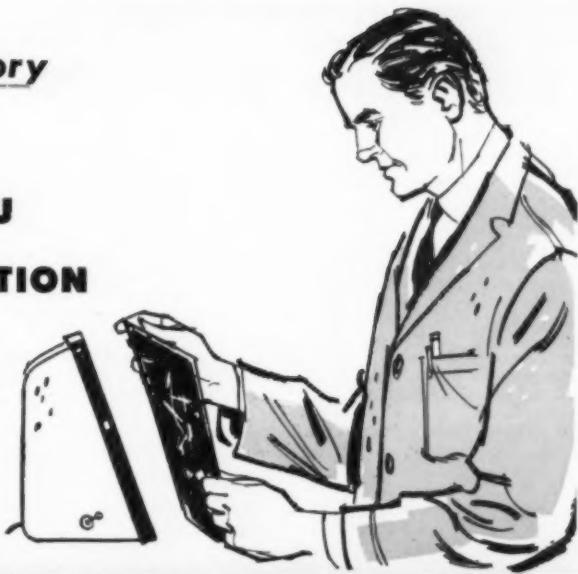
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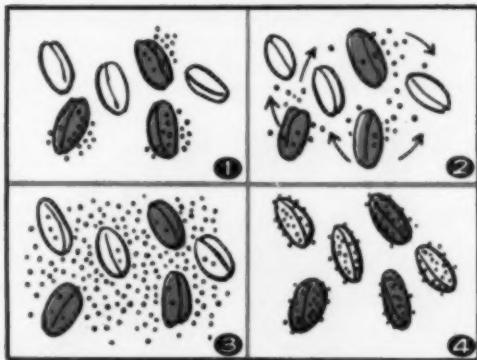
Panogen® GIVES YOU

POSITIVE SEED PROTECTION

This striking method of photographing the actual vapor action of Panogen was developed by Swedish scientist Dr. Olle Lindstrom. He compounded a special radioactive Panogen, which was then applied to seed. This seed was then placed on a photographic plate, with the result that the Panogen vapors actually photographed themselves. No other light source was used.



IT'S THE VAPOR ACTION!



Panel 1. Immediately following treatment: Most seeds show red areas and faint red coloring. The black dots indicate the millions of disease-destroying molecules which cling to each colored seed.

Panel 2. A few minutes after treatment: Vapors are beginning to spread, making contact with adjacent seeds. Note movement of vapors carrying fungicide molecules to seed surfaces that may have originally had less treatment.

Panel 3. A couple of hours after treatment: Vapors from the treated seeds have completely enveloped all seeds. These vapors penetrate every crack and crevice where disease spores may be lodged.

Panel 4. 24 to 48 hours after treatment: Disinfection is complete, thorough, permanent. The vapors carry no red dye, therefore, red coloring may not be visible on all seeds, but each kernel has been completely coated with the Panogen vapor. A chemical binding action locks this protection on every seed.

The photo, upper left, shows the effect of Panogen vapors at the time of application. The vapors are already beginning to cover every kernel of seed.

In the photo above, you see the seed a few hours later. Note how a protective film of disease-destroying fungicide now completely covers and protects each kernel of grain.

When you sell or process seed, your reputation is at stake. Thorough protection from disease is *business* protection for you.

Panogen is used by agricultural authorities throughout the world as a standard for testing new seed-treating products. This is your assurance that when you treat with Panogen, you are using the best available fungicide.

For a more detailed description of Panogen's vapor action, write for the free booklet, "The Benefits of a Modern Seed Treatment."

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RINGWOOD, ILLINOIS



Ubberson's Advice to Husbands

Don't Take Mrs. To No Game

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

Nov. 14, 1958.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

The Mrs. and me is going to L. R. Sat. to see a big football game and I will git a chanct to see some oil mill mgrs. and ginnars that come to it.

I never will fergit the first football game I ever took her to about 25 yrs. or so ago and we never went to no football game before that because I was so hard up for time and money in them days. We went to a game that was supposed to decide a winner of the conference but it ought to be called a dog fight instead of a conference the way they act. I thought that the madam knowed all about football but I made a mistake because the game had not gone on but about 5 min. when the Ark. star skat-back was piled on and they had to carry him off the field and the Mrs. wanted to know why and I told her he was out of breath and she said he must not be very good because the game has jest begun.

I didn't say nothing but I seen that I was in for trouble. The thing seesawed back and forth during the first half and it looked to me like Ark. had the worst of it. At the recess I went downstairs to git a coupla Cokes and when I sit down I got out my flask and flavored

the Coke and she said you aint taking a drink are you and I said no I am jest weakening this here Coke it is got too much carbonic in it, she said that aint so and you had two drinks before you left the hotel, and I said well it is cold and besides that it is an old football custom to take a drink at the $\frac{1}{2}$. She said humph and the second $\frac{1}{2}$ started.

It seesawed again until about 3 min. was left in the 4th quarter and the little skat-back who was taken out in the 1st $\frac{1}{4}$ got holt of the ball on the 27 yd. line of them opposites and took the ball all the way to town before they knowed what was going on and we liked to tote up that there staydom and the Mrs. hadn't got up and she said what happened and I said Ark. made a touchdown and she said what is a touchdown and I said it is a score and she said well why dont they call it a score and I said they do and she said it is a mighty funny name for a score why do they call it a touchdown and I said I dont know. Why do they call that thing in bridge when you take all the tricks a slam and now lets watch the rest of this here game because them boys is getting rough with Ark. altho they aint got much time but anyways Ark. won and she did not say any more until we got on the bus and she said I dont see how you can compare a football game

with a game of bridge and I said what and the hell are you talking about and she said you said that a touchdown was jest like a slam. I said well jest fergit it till we git to the hotel and I will go over it in parts and she said you dont know nothing about bridge all you do is over-bid yore hand all the time and git set.

Just to end the thing I told her that I had a bad ache in my stummick and I did not want to talk and she said it is a wonder that you aint got the DTs. When we got to the hotel room she said I know why they call it a slam and I said I dont give a tinkers damn why they call it a slam and I am going out and celebrate a little and she said not without me you aint and so I took her and she had a good time because she run into some other women what did not know nothing about football and I want to tell all you husbands who half got wifes that dont know nothing about football to save 3 and no/100ths dollars by not taking them to no football games unless you want to get into a argyment about bridge and miss seeing about $\frac{1}{2}$ the game. You better listen to the game over the raddio.

YOURS,

B. Ubberson.

■ GUY S. MELOY, honorary member of NCPA and the Old Guard and the originator of cottonseed grading, recently visited his son, Lieutenant General G. S. MELOY, JR., San Antonio, commander of the Fourth U.S. Army. The senior Meloy, who retired from USDA in 1946, lives in Lanham, Md.

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• Program Listed by Irrigation Group

IRRIGATION authorities from Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, Colorado and California are scheduled to speak at the second annual Irrigation Conference to be held Nov. 20-21 at the Hilton Hotel in San Antonio. The Conference, sponsored by the Texas Irrigation Council, offers farmers and businessmen an opportunity to obtain the latest available information on irrigation.

The problems in marketing the increasing volume of agricultural products is one of several topics to be discussed during the morning session, Nov. 20. Dr. J. Wayland Bennett of Texas Tech, Lubbock, will lead the discussion.

Lead-off speaker for the afternoon session will be the widely-known irrigation specialist from Denver, Colo., Dr. John F. Schrunk. His subject will be "Maintaining Efficient Pumping Installations." Determining plant fertility by leaf analysis will be discussed by Dr. N. D. Morgan of the American Potash Institute, Shreveport, La.

The session on Nov. 21 will be highlighted by an address by McDonald D. Weinert of the Texas Board of Water Engineers on "Plans for Over-all Development of Texas Water Resources," and discussion of financing the irrigation farmer by El Paso banker, Harry Moore.

Some nine other speakers will be heard during the day and a half Conference.

■ JACK ROHR of the Texas Cotton Ginner's Association staff wrote the musical "Welcome" for the SMU band to play at the Homecoming show on Nov. 7. He has been the arranger and writer of music for this show for 15 years.



To Welcome Conference

BURRIS C. JACKSON, Hillsboro, general chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee to Texas, will make the welcome address at the opening session of the Beltwide Cotton Production Conference on Dec. 17 in Houston. Jackson is a director of the National Cotton Council, sponsor of the Conference, and active in many other cotton industry programs.

Automatic Sampler Tested by USDA

A simplified automatic sampler for lint cotton has given encouraging preliminary results in field tests at Mesilla Valley (New Mexico) Cooperative Gin.

Gerald N. Franks of USDA's Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., developed the sampler. The Southwestern Ginning Laboratory at Mesilla Park is supervising the field tests.

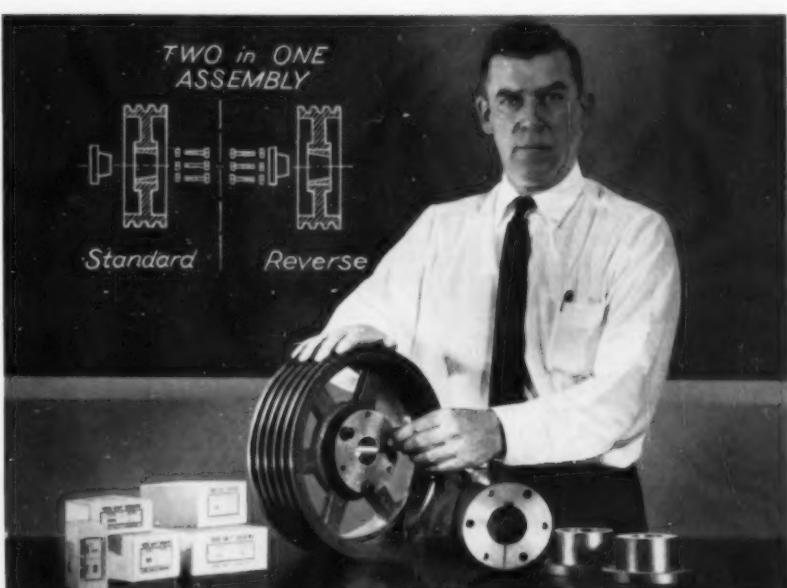
"Mechanical operation of the sampler is very good," commented V. L. Stedronsky, engineer in charge of the Southwestern Laboratory.

Entomological Meeting Set

The Entomological Society of America will hold its annual meeting Dec. 1 to 4 at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City. Attendance of 800 from a national membership of over 4,000 is forecast.

Entomologists from Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, England, Mexico, Central America and other nations will participate.

Dr. Robert L. Metcalf, chairman, department of entomology at the University of California Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside, is president of the society. Over 300 papers, covering all aspects of entomology, numerous symposia and outstanding invitational speakers will make up the four day program.



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Next Governor of New Mexico Is Peanut Industry Leader

■ JOHN BURROUGHS' career in oilseeds business started 20 years ago in Dallas offices of Swift & Co. operation. Wife and four daughters make one of nation's most charming gubernatorial families.

A PEANUT PROCESSOR from Portales, personable John Burroughs, was elected governor of New Mexico on Nov. 4.

His victory over the Republican incumbent, Edwin L. Mechem, surprised some political observers, even in a Democratic year, but was no surprise to members of the oilseeds industry who know the governor-elect.

As a businessman and as a politician, Burroughs achieved rapid success. His political career has been brief. After serving a short time in the New Mexico legislature as a representative, Burroughs campaigned and won as a businessman seeking the governorship.

• Helped Raise Large Family — New Mexico's new chief executive entered the oilseeds industry slightly more than 20 years ago in Dallas. Before that, he had graduated from Lubbock High School, worked his way through Texas Technological College and helped his seven brothers and sisters get their education.

In an article previously published in The Press, this phase of his career was described by one of the sisters, the wife of a farmer near Lovington:

"Our Dad died when John was a freshman at Tech," explains Mrs. Tom Ansley. "That left John as the head of the family, so to speak, and he helped his sisters to be educated while he was working his own way."

The other Lovington sister is Mrs. E. B. Allen, whose husband is an oil-field driller.

"We mix campaign work and family visiting," the women explain, "whenever he comes within driving distance." They possibly have been closer than some families because of the hardships of the earlier years.

Burroughs held a trio of widely-different jobs when he was doing his three-at-once stint as a Tech student. He started milking cows at 4 a.m., was assistant to the dean of the school of agriculture during the day, and "jerked" sodas at a drug store to 11 p.m.

Dreams of being governor probably did not trouble Burroughs' sleep during the depression, when he went to a sparsely-settled section of New Mexico to teach school. He was busy with such things as helping to complete the building of the schoolhouse in which he taught.

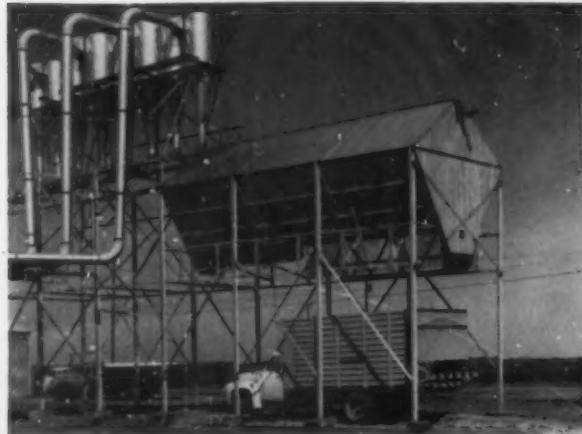
• Lived in Dallas — Burroughs was living in Dallas, and working in the offices of the Texas Co., when A. L. Ward, Educational Director, National Cottonseed Products Association, learned that the late R. M. Stevenson, Dallas district head of Consumers Cotton Oil Mills (later Swift and Co. Oil Mills) was hunting a young man with agricultural training and experience to work in his office and learn oil milling.

Ward recommended John Burroughs, approximately 20 years ago, and a highly-successful business career started.

After working several years in the Consumers Mills offices in Dallas, Burroughs and a number of associates bought from E. E. Hillje, and other members of that pioneer Texas oil milling family, the San Antonio Oil Works. Burroughs and his family lived in San Antonio from 1943 to 1945.

During this wartime and postwar era, Burroughs, L. C. Jennings and others of his associates acquired peanut processing facilities at a number of points in Texas and New Mexico. Burroughs was active in the National Peanut Council and other peanut and oilseeds industry organizations, making frequent trips to Washington in connection with governmental regulations and activities. He has served for many years on the pe-

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NEW MEXICO'S new Governor John Burroughs is shown here with his family. Left to right are Mrs. Burroughs; Belinda, 9 years old; Jane, 18; Karen, 12; Nancy, 16; and the head of the family, chosen Governor on Nov. 4. The Burroughs lived in Dallas from their marriage in June, 1935, until June, 1943, in San Antonio until June, 1945; in Dallas until June, 1947, and have lived in Portales the past 11 years.

nut committee of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

The Burroughs family returned to Dallas, in 1945 but moved in 1947 to Portales, where his interests included New Mexico's largest peanut operation, Portales Valley Mills; farming and a radio station.

• **Surrounded by Women** — The tall, handsome New Mexico business and political leader lives surrounded by women—his wife, Jean, and four daughters. Mrs. Burroughs lived in

Bonham, Texas, before her marriage and she and the girls are frequent visitors there.

This attractive family promises to give New Mexico national fame equal to that of the Warrens of California or other noted political families. Jean Burroughs is known among her friends as a devoted mother, an attractive, well-dressed woman and just as astute in business matters as her husband. Friends expect to see the Burroughs family making national news for a long time.

William D. Lindsay Dies

William Duffie Lindsay, 67, Chester, S.C., died Nov. 2, following a long illness. He had served many years with the Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. and Kershaw Oil Mills.

He started working with the Southern Cotton Oil Co. in Chester about 1910, and in 1912 served as cashier at Camden plant. He returned to Chester in 1913 as cashier. In later years he was connected with Kershaw Oil Mills. In 1930 he returned to Chester as manager for Southern, a position he held until his retirement three years ago.

William Deupree Promoted

William W. Deupree is manager of the Memphis office of Anderson, Clayton & Co. He succeeds Russell C. Gregg, manager since 1930, who has retired.

Council Sets Up Exhibit

National Cotton Council has placed a cotton fabric exhibit at Memphis Municipal Airport.

Owens Gin Meets

Elton Ellis, Dallas Smith and Audie Bryant are the newly elected directors of the Owens Cooperative Gin Co. at Ralls, Texas. Officers are Harold Moore, president; Ernest Harris, vice-president; Ellis, treasurer, and Gary Weaver, manager.

Gins for 54 Seasons

J. P. Phillips, McFarland, N.C., is completing his fifty-fourth year of ginning at the same place. He is a charter member of Carolinas Giners' Association.

Bruton Has Surgery

W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Giners' Association, is suffering from a slipped disk and probably will be out of circulation several weeks because of surgery.

■ **CARL CANSLER**, formerly manager of the Anderson, Clayton & Co. gin in Elfrida, Ariz., is manager of Kansas Settlement gin.

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U.S. Counties That Produce More Than One Million Bushels of Soybeans

WITH ANOTHER RECORD soybean crop being harvested, the distribution of soybean production in the U.S. is of increasing importance to the world fats and proteins trade. Compiled from USDA statistics, the following table shows, by states, the counties that produced more than one million bushels of soybeans last year.

COUNTY	BUSHELS	Menard	Monona	1,417,000
		Peoria	Boone	1,305,700
		Tazewell	Dallas	1,490,400
		Woodford	Hamilton	1,710,000
		Champaign	Polk	1,417,100
		Ford	Story	1,420,000
Clay	1,008,000	Iroquois	Webster	3,077,000
Craighead	2,424,200	Kankakee		
Jackson	2,051,900	Livingston	Lenawee	1,244,800
Mississippi	6,408,000	Piatt	Monroe	1,617,700
Poinsett	2,503,600	Vermilion		
Arkansas	2,691,000	Clark	Lac Qui Parle	1,279,500
Crittenden	2,371,800	Coles	Swift	1,326,400
Lee	1,106,400	Cumberland	Yellow Medicine	1,472,500
Saint Francis	1,113,200	Douglas	Kandiyohi	1,080,000
		Edgar	Renville	2,898,000
		Effingham	Sibley	1,372,800
Sussex	1,623,000	Fayette	Cottonwood	1,595,000
		Jasper	Jackson	1,744,600
		Marion	Nobles	1,125,000
Grundy	1,167,000	Moultrie	Redwood	2,642,200
La Salle	2,674,500	Shelby	Blue Earth	3,121,200
Will	2,025,400	St. Clair	Brown	1,942,200
Adams	1,521,000	Washington	Faribault	2,808,000
Fulton	1,397,700		Freeborn	1,390,000
Hancock	1,895,300	Benton	Martin	2,092,500
Knox	1,034,000	Jasper	Nicollet	1,447,600
McDonough	1,446,100	La Porte	Waseca	1,278,900
Cass	1,241,000	Newton	Watowwan	1,282,400
Christian	3,778,800	Pulaski	Dakota	1,025,000
Greene	1,208,900	White	Mower	1,755,000
Macoupin	2,586,000	Allen		
Madison	1,620,100	Wells	Bolivar	1,155,700
Montgomery	2,449,500	Montgomery	Coahoma	1,016,600
Morgan	2,134,300	Tipppecanoe	Leflore	1,193,600
Pike	1,210,000	Warren	Sunflower	1,212,500
Sangamon	4,238,500	Clinton		
De Witt	2,036,200	Grant	Audrain	1,496,500
Logan	2,883,900	Madison	Dunklin	1,788,300
McLean	4,206,700		Mississippi	1,594,300
Macon	3,363,400	Buena Vista		
Mason	1,320,000		1,124,600	



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New Madrid	2,827,200
Pemiscot	3,694,200
Scott	1,018,300
Stoddard	1,452,700
North Carolina	
Beaufort	1,121,000
North Dakota	
Richland	1,920,000
Ohio	
Defiance	1,061,000
Hancock	1,466,000
Henry	1,453,000
Faulding	1,387,000
Putnam	1,303,000
Van Wert	1,600,000
Wood	1,955,000
Seneca	1,030,000
Madison	1,170,000
South Carolina	
Calhoun	1,001,000
Orangeburg	1,015,300

As Tour Secretary for Maid

Judith Deavenport Enjoys Her Job

Miss Judith Deavenport, tour secretary for the 1959 Maid of Cotton, was the subject of a feature article recently in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

"This job is something I've always wanted," she told Mary Alice Quinn, her interviewer.

Mississippi, Memphis and cotton sum up in three words the highlights of Miss Deavenport's life. She was born and lived the greater part of her life on a cotton plantation near Scott, Miss. Her father, the late Roy Deavenport, served as vice-president of Delta and Pine Land Co.

The late Oscar Johnston, founder and first president of the National Cotton Council of America, was a close friend of the Deavenport family. It was through Johnston that Miss Deavenport became interested in the job as a child.

She applied for the tour secretary position last spring and was told that she had the job the beginning of the summer.

Miss Deavenport and Miss Libby Clark, the tour manager, will travel with the Maid of Cotton and serve as official chaperons wherever she goes. Now they are in the process of receiving applications from prospective Maids of Cotton.

Finland Increases Acreage Of Rapeseed in 1958-59

Finnish farmers, encouraged by an excellent harvest of rapeseed in 1958, have planted approximately 44,500 acres for harvest in the spring of 1959—almost double the area harvested in 1958, USDA says.

The 1958 crop totaled about 14,500 tons from 24,700 acres. This was more than double the 5,900 tons harvested in 1957 from 17,300 acres. Yields averaged 1,175 pounds per acre this year, compared with 685 pounds last year.

Farmers saved about 145 tons for seed from the 1958 crop, and the rest was sold to oil mills for crushing. The oil yield is expected to total around 5,000 tons or about one-sixth the Finnish margarine industry's requirements.

Insect Control Meeting Set

Texas leaders in cotton insect control will meet at College Station on Dec. 8 to plan 1959 activities.

Plan 1959 Cotton Promotion

Representatives from nine European countries cooperating with Cotton Council International met Nov. 12-14 to discuss 1959 sales promotion plans. Nations represented at the gathering in the CCI European office were Austria, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Control Officials To Meet

The Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials will meet June 9-10 at the Velda Rose Motel, Little Rock, Ark. Bruce Poundstone, University of Kentucky, Lexington, is secretary-treasurer.

Builds Cotton Warehouses

A. G. Stringer has started construction on two cotton warehouses in the 2000 block of North Gary in Lubbock, Texas. One will cost approximately \$41,000, and the other \$60,000.

Burlington Buys Blumenthal

Burlington Industries, leading textile firm, has bought control of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., manufacturer of pile fabrics in plants at Rocky Mount and Wilson, N.C., and Valley Falls, R.I.

■ J. CLYDE WILSON, Buckeye, Ariz., cotton leader, has been appointed Adjutant General of the Arizona National Guard.

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In Small, Home Plants

Oil Refining in Pakistan

By Dr. Sultan Ahmad Tremazi

USE OF COMMONSENSE METHODS of refining vegetable oil in Pakistan on the "cottage industry" scale would be very helpful to that country, according to Dr. Sultan Ahmad Tremazi.

Dr. Tremazi is assistant oil technologist at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lyallpur, West Pakistan. He holds degrees from colleges in England and the U.S., worked with cottonseed oil in Texas while studying for a Master of Science degree, and contributed an article, "Opportunity for

Oilseeds" in the Dec. 5, 1956, issue of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*.

Discussing especially the handling of rapeseed oil as a small-scale, home industry in Pakistan, Dr. Tremazi has

submitted a paper which gives practical suggestions for improving conditions.

Refining of oil has been regarded as "a rather complicated affair which may better be left to experts," he says, but "in many cases, early application of commonsense methods would effect an enormous improvement in existing conditions and would obviate somewhat the necessity for more drastic chemical treatment."

Dr. Tremazi's paper stresses the importance of better care of raw materials. "Neglect," he says, "especially during the monsoon season, is responsible for much of the excessive acidity of oils . . . while improvement in the oil product which might be brought about by careful attention to removal of dirt, broken seeds, etc., from the raw material is not generally appreciated."

In Pakistan, he adds, "the necessity for strict cleanliness in oil milling does not appear to be understood by many of those engaged in the industry."

His paper discusses in detail the removal of impurities from vegetable oils, with special emphasis on rapeseed oil; and outlines simple methods of bleaching oil. He also discusses deodorization.

Pointing out that more complex methods of bleaching and deodorization may not be practical for villagers handling rapeseed oil on the cottage-industry scale, the oil technologist says,

"In such a case, a simple method which has given very good results on laboratory scale as well, is to boil the oil with twice or so its volume of water for three or four hours. Steam takes away most of the smell of the oil. Most of the oil is decanted and the rest separated by means of a separating funnel. This is then filtered over hot plaster of paris to remove any traces of moisture left in the oil. If the oil is turbid and shows milkiness, it indicates the presence of moisture in it. It is reheated and refiltered over hot plaster of paris by means of hot water funnel. This oil is now ready for culinary purposes, for lubrication, for burning in lamps etc. It also forms a good base for scenting purposes as hair oil."

Dr. Tremazi feels that the manufacture of hair oil from vegetable oils in Pakistan presents unlimited opportunity, saying "the application of oil to the hair is almost a necessity." He adds that importation of hair oils with a mineral oil base has hurt the vegetable hair oil industry in Pakistan, but says "there is an overwhelming majority in favor of back-to-the-vegetable-hair-oils."

The hair oil industry does not involve very heavy expenditure on machinery, skilled manipulation or larger capital, he concludes. "All that is required is the base oil, which needs refining and mixing with other oils to make the liquid of sufficient consistency, and the scent to perfume the same. This, coupled with attractive packaging and advertising, is sure to make this industry a great success in this country (Pakistan)."

Earth Gin Elects

B. N. Armstrong is the current president of the Earth (Texas) Cooperative Gins, Inc. Other officers are F. D. Clayton, vice-president; Marvin Sanders, secretary; B. T. Hamilton, treasurer; Truman Stine, Melton Welch and F. E. Borgers.

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JOHN H. BRAMFELD, JR.

Transferred by Swift & Co.

JOHN H. BRAMFELD, JR., meal sales manager of the soybean mill of Swift & Co. at Frankfort, Ind., since 1953, will be transferred to a similar position at the Des Moines, Iowa, soybean mill. Thomas J. Nolan, Jr., sales manager at the Des Moines soybean mills since 1957, will become meal sales manager at Frankfort. Bramfeld started with Swift in 1950 in the contract sales department at the Chicago general office, and was in that department until going to Frankfort. He is a graduate of Quincy College, Quincy, Ill. Nolan also has been with Swift since 1950. He started his career with the company at Salina, Kansas, as a salesman in the feed department. He held a similar job at Kansas City before going to Des Moines. Nolan has a degree in agriculture from the University of Missouri, and has been a member of the Des Moines Feed and Grain Club.

THOMAS J. NOLAN, JR.



Belgium Has 151 Fashion Shows

Belgium's Katoeninstitut reported 151 cotton fashion shows arranged from April to June.

Crushers Must Deliver Oil In Cottonseed Contracts

USDA has issued a circular letter correcting published statements in some other publications regarding cottonseed oil deliveries by cottonseed crushers. F. P. Biggs, director of the New Orleans office says:

"Statements have been published that the cottonseed crushers' obligations to deliver oil under Announcement NO-CS-1, as amended, is an "open end contract" and that successful bidders do not have to deliver cottonseed oil to CCC under their contracts. This statement is not correct. Section 7 of Announcement NO-CS-1, as amended, provides that each crusher receiving cottonseed hereunder shall deliver to CCC the specified poundage of oil for each net ton of cottonseed ac-

quired under the contract.

"Section 7 of the Announcement also provides that if the crusher fails to submit the notice of availability within 90 days, or within such other period of time as may be mutually agreed upon by CCC and the crusher as needed for completion of crushing of such seed in keeping with the capacity of the crusher's mill, CCC shall not be obligated to accept delivery of such oil. This is optional with CCC and crushers are obligated to deliver the quantities of oil specified in their contracts."

Stevens Named Director

John Stevens, Dell, Ark., has been appointed as a director of Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginner's Association. He replaces E. F. Still, Blytheville.

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Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio

TWO CROP PESTS

Threat Increased in '58

Two major threats to oilseed and fiber crops—the pink bollworm of cotton and soybean cyst nematode—appear to have gained ground in 1958, and may be worse threats next season.

Return of the pink bollworm to Arizona was a major concern for that state this season. Allen Parish in Louisiana also has found the first specimen in four years, and one was found in Vermilion Parish, Texas reports an infestation far heavier than a year ago, and several Oklahoma counties have heavier populations of pinks. In Arkansas, infestations are reported by USDA from Clark, Hempstead, Howard, Little River and Miller Counties.

Virginia has been added to the list of states reporting the soybean cyst nematode, "No. 1 soybean threat." The nematode was found in Nansemond County. First discovered in 1954 near Wilmington, N.C., the soybean cyst nematode has since been found in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Universal Mills Acquired By Allied of Chicago

Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, has completed negotiations for the purchase of Universal Mills, Inc. Fort Worth, Texas. Allied Mills executives, E. W. Lenz, president; R. R. Carlson, treasurer, and L. M. Bolitho, secretary, announced the transaction.

Lenz said no immediate changes are contemplated in the operations, which will continue as Universal Mills, Inc., a subsidiary of Allied Mills, Inc.

The Chicago firm owns and operates feed manufacturing plants in Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, New York, Iowa, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Ohio. With the acquisition of Universal Mills, Allied Mills will have dealer distribution in 34 states.

Lenz said that Allied Mills would use its research, manufacturing, finance and sales facilities to further the growth of Universal Mills in the area it serves.

Universal Mills was founded in 1922 by the late Gaylord Stone. The firm has grain storage facilities in excess of a million bushels and feed manufacturing capacity for 15,000 tons of livestock and poultry feed a month.

Senior Foremen Honored

Firms associated with cotton and oilseeds were among those whose foremen were honored Nov. 4 at the semi-annual Industrial Management Dinner in Memphis. Sponsored by the Industrial Council of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, the dinner honored foremen and supervisors for service to their companies and for maintenance of a favorable industrial climate in Memphis.

Among 10 senior foremen honored were E. G. Waldroup, Buckeye Cellulose Corp.; C. G. Christian, DeSoto Oil Co.; R. B. Everett, HumKo Co.; and H. C. Dehn, Cargill, Inc. Each received a certificate of recognition.



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Cotton Estimate of Nov. 1

A cotton crop of 11,764,000 bales, up 89,000 bales or less than one percent from a month ago, is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board as of Nov. 1. The indicated crop is seven percent larger than last year's production of 10,964,000 bales and compares with the 10-year average of 14,136,000 bales. The yield per acre of 472 pounds approaches the late-per-acre mark for the first year of record and compares with 388 pounds in 1957 and the average of 317 pounds.

Details by states follow:

State	Acres for harvest 1958 ¹	Lint yield per harvested acre			Production ² 500-pound gross weight bales		
		1947-56 average	1957	indic.	1947-56 average	1957	1958 indic.
		1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
North Carolina	270	324	321	444	441	231	250
South Carolina	355	306	329	412	628	344	305
Georgia	398	276	333	434	681	396	360
Tennessee	410	383	427	503	583	415	430
Alabama	544	307	346	397	884	530	450
Mississippi	1,145	389	388	432	1,759	1,081	1,030
Missouri	300	400	281	464	399	179	290
Arkansas	1,030	374	416	471	1,458	981	1,010
Louisiana	375	389	380	378	639	348	295
Oklahoma	420	175	234	377	374	263	330
Texas	5,380	222	295	379	3,937	3,632	4,250
New Mexico	178	573	619	769	269	236	285
Arizona	384	777	1,037	1,000	687	763	800
California	733	714	1,035	1,080	1,348	1,537	1,650
Other States ³	38	300	316	364	49	28	29
United States	11,960	317	388	472	14,136	10,964	11,764
Amer.-Egypt. ⁴	75.4	426	485	499	41.6	81.9	78.4

¹ Sept. 1 estimate. ² Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. ³ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky and Nevada. ⁴ Included in State and U.S. totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Peanut Acreage To Be Same

The 1959 peanut acreage allotment will be 1,610,000 acres, the same as in 1958. USDA points out that this is the legal minimum of acreage. Except for this minimum, the supply situation would have reduced plantings to 1,285,000 acres. Sixteen states receive allotments.

Lynda Lipscomb To Marry

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lowndes Lipscomb of Memphis, have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Lynda Lowndes Lipscomb to James Hal Patton III, also of Memphis. Their marriage will take place during the Christmas holidays.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Elects New Officers

The directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. have elected a new chairman of the board, president and executive vice-president.

Thomas L. Daniels, president of ADM since 1957, was named chairman of the board.

John H. Daniels, formerly vice-president and manager of ADM's formula feed division, was elected president and chief executive officer.

Richard G. Brierley, formerly vice-president and manager of the alfalfa division, was named executive vice-president.

The new top executives were announced following the company's annual stockholders' meeting. All other officers were re-elected by the board. At the stockholders' meeting, all directors were re-elected except Grant Keehn of New York, who retired.

Farmers Swamp Soil Bank

Farmers want to retire more cropland under the Soil Bank program in 1959 than the government can afford.

USDA reported that during the recent sign-up campaign 232,000 farmers offered to rent—and thus hold out of production—more than 20 million acres. The government's goal under the program was 12,500,000 acres.

The Department said rental payments on the land farmers offered would run \$418 million. The funds available are \$285 million. As a consequence, it will be necessary, the agency said, to use a priority system in determining what land will be accepted. Maximum rental rates average \$13.50 an acre compared with \$10 this year.

Under the priority system, farmers who retired land under the program this year will be offered contract first. Next will be farmers who offered land at rental rates less than the maximum established for their farms.

• Research Committee Of NCPA To Meet

MEMBERS of the research committee of National Cottonseed Products Association will meet in New Orleans, Nov. 20-21. The first day's meeting will be at the Roosevelt Hotel, while the group will meet at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory on Nov. 21.

Research Committee Chairman H. L. Wilcke will outline the agenda and objectives at the first session. President James Hicky of NCPA and President Harry S. Baker of National Cotton Council will outline results of a conference on research cooperation between the two groups, and George S. Buck of the Council staff will discuss Council support of cottonseed products research.

Garlon A. Harper, NCPA research director, will lead a discussion of college and experiment station research supported by NCPA.

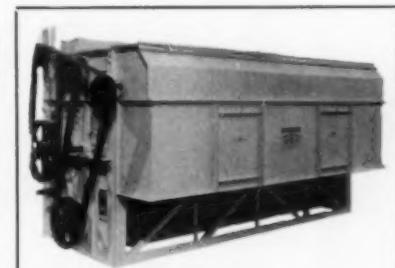
Reports of subcommittees will be made at the afternoon session by H. E. Robinson, H. D. Loden, P. A. Williams and Jack Kidd. New research proposals will be considered, as will other research matters.

The session at the Laboratory the following morning will be welcomed by C. H. Fisher, chief of the Laboratory. T. H. Hopper and V. L. Frampton will make reports on research developments, and outline plans for a Cottonseed Meal Working Conference, which will be held Jan. 19-20, 1959, at New Orleans.

Oliver Heads County Group

M. J. Oliver, Smithfield, is president of the Four Counties Ginners' Association. Membership is in the North Carolina counties of Cumberland, Marnett, Johnston and Sampson.

■ BENNETTE WALLIN, retired secretary-treasurer of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, writes from Sedalia, Mo., that she enjoys The Press, and keeps busy, well and contented.



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Conditions and Outlook

Extra Long-Staple Cotton in Surplus

■ A REVIEW by the International Cotton Advisory Committee shows consumption is down.

Long-staple cotton production is increasing while consumption has dropped, the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, says in a recent review. (The success which the U.S. long staple industry has had in developing markets was the subject of a staff article in *The Press*, Oct. 18, 1958.)

• **Stocks**—The Committee says that last season, the surplus tendency in extra-long staples was relieved by crop failure in the Sudan. The restoration of equilibrium between production and offtake, therefore, was to a very large extent fortuitous. With normal yields in the Sudan, the free world carryover on Aug. 1, 1958, would have been close to a million bales. Actually, stocks were unchanged at roughly 700,000 bales. This still is high compared to average holdings of less than half a million bales during the post Korean period.

• **Production**—Aggregate free world acreage is at a record two million acres, an increase of 15 percent from the 1957-58 level. Based on the official estimate from Egypt and assuming a return to

more normal yields in the Sudan, production, presently estimated at over 1,800,000 bales, could be as much as 50 percent higher than last season, giving a record supply in producing countries of around 2,500,000 bales. Supply in Egypt alone could be up by nearly half a million bales with increases in prospect for the Sudan and the U.S.

• **Consumption**—Free world consumption of extra-long staples has declined by about 20 percent in the last two years and is now about three-quarters of a million bales annually. Offsetting this, however, has been the marked increase in exports (and presumably consumption) to the communist countries and world offtake during the last three seasons has been about 10 percent higher.

• **International Trade**—In the last three seasons, world exports have increased to an average of 1,100,000 bales per season compared to a million bales previously. Compare this with a probable production of say 1,800,000 bales and it is obvious that there could be a larger surplus of extra-long staples this season unless some way is found to stimulate demand.

From only 10 percent a few years ago, the communist countries are now taking nearly 30 percent of total exports. Last season, it is estimated that 330,000 bales of extra-long staples were shipped to these countries, mainly from Egypt. Egypt's share of trade with the rest of the world has fallen to under 40 percent compared to the traditional 60 to 70 percent. Conversely, the Sudan's share has increased and this country is presently the largest exporter to the free world.

• **Prices**—Prices are now well under half what they were at the beginning of 1957 and the trend is still downward. Premiums over other staples are now the lowest for many years. On a falling market, export taxes on extra-long staples have been sharply reduced. There have been successive reductions in Reserve prices in the Sudan. Guaranteed prices in Egypt remain unchanged but there have been modifications in exchange rates which have had the effect of lowering export prices. There is no doubt that revenues in producing countries have suffered through the slump in prices of extra-long staples. From the importers side, losses have been incurred through the necessity for

frequent revaluation of inventories of cotton, yarn, and textiles.

• **Outlook**—Any assessment of the future must weigh one simple fact: namely, the tendency at the moment is for production to exceed consumption on a world basis, which has contributed to the weakness in extra-long staple prices. If an equilibrium is eventually to be reached, in the short run, consideration may have to be given to curbing the present rate of acreage expansion while at the same time intensifying promotion campaigns to increase consumption. Since 1952, free world acreage has been expanding at a rate of 14 percent per year culminating in this season's record 2,000,000 acres. The present rate of increase in world demand has been but a fraction of this—probably of the order of three to four percent per year.

Over the longer period, the surplus problem in extra-long staples may to some extent be self-correcting. Lower prices may ultimately discourage any further expansion of acreage while at the same time stimulating consumption once price stability is achieved. At existing price levels, the competitive position of extra-long staples must be stronger than for many years and this should pave the way for an increase in demand once recovery from the textile recession gets under way.

Ginnings to Nov. 1

The Bureau of the Census reports 7,316,102 bales of cotton ginned through Oct. 31. This compares with 5,593,251 on the same date last season and 9,718,448 two years ago. Details by states follow:

(Running bales: linters are not included)

State	1958	1957	1956
United States	7,316,102	5,593,251	9,718,448
Alabama	381,007	459,110	670,871
Arkansas	295,327	184,310	319,015
Arkansas	614,792	532,477	1,177,198
California	1,112,186	667,481	575,454
Florida	6,433	6,57	8,999
Georgia	337,909	359,523	530,099
Louisiana	218,393	211,923	525,545
Kansas	629,615	670,111	1,428,731
Missouri	196,923	88,581	394,704
New Mexico	115,315	84,869	177,629
North Carolina	214,960	190,791	237,980
Oklahoma	231,709	57,439	176,576
South Carolina	284,822	310,895	436,998
Tennessee	290,737	256,426	464,301
Texas	2,376,061	1,487,773	2,580,963
Virginia	4,576	5,028	5,563
All other States	2,316	2,861	7,903

The 1958 figures in this report are subject to revision when checked against individual reports of ginners being transmitted by mail.

The U.S. total for 1958 includes 212,562 bales of the crop of 1958 ginned prior to Aug. 1 counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1957-58, compared with 230,756 for 1957 and 404,845 for 1956. Also included are 14,642 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1958, compared with 12,592 for 1957 and 12,177 for 1956.

Cotton consumed during September, 1958, amounted to 647,894 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Sept. 27, 1958, was 1,415,025 bales and in public storage and at compresses 7,284,540 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for September was 17,641,000. Imports during August, 1958, were 84,892 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 208,811 bales.

Gin Holds Election

Election of two directors and a board of junior directors was held at the annual meeting of the Farmers Cooperative Gin of Neinda, Hamlin, Texas. G. W. Drummond was elected manager, succeeding John R. Brown who resigned because of other business interests. Officers are F. W. Poe, president; L. R. Faulknerberry, vice-president; Irby Weaver, secretary-treasurer; W. S. Jackson, Travis Hubbard, Ezra Shira and Sam Hodges.

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New Bulletin

NEW MEXICO REPORTS ON NEW STRAIN OF COTTON

A new strain of bacterial blight resistant cotton, Acala 1517BR-1, has consistently yielded more lint cotton than Acala 1517BR in artificially inoculated, replicated tests in New Mexico and Ysleta and Pecos, Texas, according to a research report issued at New Mexico A&M College.

The report, "Acala 1517BR-1, a New Bacterial Blight Resistant Strain of Cotton," was written by Jack D. Adams and Roy L. Wood, assistant agronomist and assistant in agronomy, respectively, of the agronomy department of the A&M Experiment Station.

Work for the research report, No. 16, was done cooperatively with the Agricultural Research Service of the USDA. The report may be obtained by writing to the Department of Information, Box 757, New Mexico A&M College, State College, N.M.

Protects Against Odor

PROTECTION against body odor is provided by this cotton blouse, which has been treated with Cyana Purifying Finish, a new product of American Cyanamid Co. This finish, said to be the first durable protection against the formation of body odors on fabrics, was developed in the company's research facilities. The finish will be pioneered on five lines of men's wear which will go on sale in time for Christmas. Women's wear applications which are still in the sampling stage are expected in time for next summer's active hot-weather months. In all cases, initial garments are cotton and cotton blends, on which the finish retains its effectiveness through as many as 50 washings. Cyana Purifying Finish is equally effective on other fibers and blends. The new product, in addition to its durability, is compatible with other finishes, and does not cause any change in hand or color. Research is now being directed toward the bacteria-killing effect of such finishes on garments that do not actually touch the skin, and on soft goods, such as towels and sheets, other than clothing.

West European Margarine Output Shows Decline

Margarine production in Western Europe was down about two percent in 1957, the first over-all decline in recent years, USDA points out.

West Germany, the United Kingdom, and The Netherlands—Europe's largest margarine manufacturers in that order—all produced less in 1957 than in 1956.

Margarine usually is consumed in the producing country. Thus, total consumption approximates production. However, since 1954 the United Kingdom has been a fairly large importer of margarine, principally from The Netherlands and Norway. United Kingdom imports totaled 16,350 short tons in 1957; 37,543 tons in 1956; 47,704 tons in 1955; and 29,999 tons in 1954. Imports in 1938 were 6,098 tons, over 90 percent of which came from The Netherlands.

In 1957 a trend of increased per capita

consumption of margarine in Western Europe was halted, and consumption declined in some countries—notably Norway. Only in Sweden and Finland was the per capita use of margarine larger in 1957 than in 1956.

Per capita consumption of butter exceeded that of margarine in the United Kingdom in 1957 for the first time in postwar years. In West Germany the per capita consumption of margarine was about the same in 1957 as in 1956, while use of butter increased for the first time since 1954.

Italian Shops Feature Cotton

Italy's 1958 Cotton Week had 2,118 wholesalers and retailers in 19 cities taking part in a cotton window display contest, Cotton Council International reports. Forty percent of the total retail textile shops in these cities participated.

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CALENDAR



- Dec. 6 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association Regional meeting, Greenville, Miss. J. C. Holloway and Billy Shaw, co-chairmen.
- Dec. 17-18 — Beltwide Cotton Production Conference, Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

1959

- Jan. 10 — Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., annual meeting at 10 a.m. in the Dallas Room of the First National Bank, Edward H. Bush, 3724 Race St., Dallas, president.
- Jan. 18-20 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association meeting of directors and allied industry representatives, Jack Tar Hotel, Galveston, Texas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.
- Jan. 27 — Cooperative Ginnery Association of Oklahoma, annual meeting at Hobart, Lucile Millwee, P. O. Box 631, Carnegie, secretary.
- Jan. 30 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary, 307 Bettes Building, Oklahoma City.
- Feb. 5-7 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Con-

current with meetings of Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginnery Associations. For information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

- Feb. 6-7 — Georgia Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 6-7 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 6-7 — Carolinas Ginnery Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. E. O. McMahan, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary.
- Feb. 8-10 — Texas Cooperative Ginnery Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and the Houston Bank for Cooperatives, annual joint meeting, Convention Center, Galveston. Bruno E. Schroeder, executive secretary, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas.
- Feb. 9-10 — National Cotton Council annual meeting, Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.
- Feb. 16-17 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.
- March 3-4 — Western Cotton Production Conference, Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz. Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, sponsors.
- March 9-11 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri Ginnery Association, Tennessee Ginnery Association and Louisiana-Mississippi Ginnery Association, which will have annual meetings in conjunction with Exhibit. For information on exhibit, write

W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark.

- March 12-14 — Texas Cotton Association annual convention at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. L. T. Murray, Waco, executive vice-president.

• March 13-15 — West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual meeting, Bakersfield, Calif. Harold F. Crossno, California Cotton Oil Corp., Los Angeles, general chairman.

- April 5-7 — Texas Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas.

• April 6-7 — Valley Oilseed Processors' annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

- April 17-18 — Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange convention, Lake Texoma Lodge. For information write Mrs. M. Rascoe, secretary-treasurer, 244 American National Building, Oklahoma City 2.

• April 21-22 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, annual meeting at the Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas; an equipment show will be held at the Moody Center at Galveston. For information write John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1.

- May 10-11-12 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention, Mark Hopkins and Fairmount Hotels, San Francisco. John F. Moloney, 43 North Cleveland, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 18 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting, Lake Texoma Lodge. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary-treasurer, 307 Bettes Building, Oklahoma City.

- June 7-9 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. B. C. Lundy and Woodson Campbell co-chairmen.

• June 7-8-9 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention, Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

- June 14-16 — Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association meeting, The Castle in the Clouds, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. For information write, C. M. Scales, secretary, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3.

• June 17-19 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association convention, Baker Hotel, Mineral Wells, Texas. John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

- June 21-23 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention, Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 21-23 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention, Hotel Fort Sumter, Charleston, S.C. For information, write Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, P. O. Box 514, Columbia, S.C.

- June 24-26 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary-treasurer.

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More Cotton Acres

(Continued from Page 7)

farmers who don't want them and re-apportioned to farmers who want more acres isn't easy. Conditions vary in each county. Many farmers will not do anything unless there is an organized effort to see that the job is done.

Transfer of allotments, however, offers many ginners and crushers their best chance of staying in business. It is the opportunity to put acreage in the hands of farmers who have the desire and the "know how" to grow cotton.

This opportunity, generally, is greatest in the Southeast, hilly areas of the Midsouth and eastern portions of Oklahoma and Texas. These localities have had large unplanted percentages of their past allotments. They have had large Soil Bank sign-up. They have had a large death rate among gins, oil mills and other business. They may well have relatively few "Plan B" farmers—but all of them have good farmers with the desire and ability to grow more cotton who can get more acres under Plan A.

It Can Be Done

C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has carefully studied this situation, aiding greatly in the preparation of this article. He emphasizes that conditions vary; but, as a general rule, he recommends:

1. Right now, ginners, crushers and other businessmen should get together with some leading farmers who want to grow cotton. With these farmers in the lead, work with the county ASC committee to find the best way to get unwanted acreage released and reapportioned in that county. The cooperation of the ASC committee is essential to get the job done well.

2. This group must see that farmers who want more acres apply for them, and work with the ASC committee in getting acres released and reapportioned.

3. This group must find out as soon as possible which farmers do not want to plant their full allotment, and see that these farmers tell the county ASC committee to release their unwanted acres. This must be a written release.

4. This group should work actively to make certain that released acres are planted—otherwise, the county will lose "acreage history." Every farmer should plant every acre he agrees to plant. Small underplantings accounted for much of the large total loss of acreage in previous years. The importance of getting cotton allotments fully planted in 1959 cannot be over-emphasized, industry leaders say.

"Work first for all the Plan A acreage you can get—then all of the Plan B acres," Spencer says. "Remember, the larger the acreage a farmer gets under Plan A, the more acres he can get under Plan B."

More Acres Under Plan B

"Plan B" has received so much attention and study by industry leaders that it does not need emphasis here. However, readers interested in studying details of regulations governing both programs may obtain from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, a mimeographed publication containing this information.

This publication is headed: "Title 7—Agriculture—Chapter VII—Commodity

Stabilization Service—Part 722, Cotton—Subpart: Regulations Pertaining to Acreage Allotments for the 1959 Crop of Upland Cotton."

Fire Destroys Gin

Fire roared through the Monette Cooperative Gin at Monette, Ark., Nov. 8, about 2:30 a.m., resulting in complete loss of the plant, the replacement of which will cost about \$150,000.

■ DWANE O. ANDREAS, chairman of Honeymead Products Co., Mankato, Minn., was elected president of the Chemurgic Council, in New York City. The Council promotes research and develops new markets and new uses for agricultural products.

New Book

PROCEDURES FOR MILL TESTING

Norbert L. Enrick of the Institute of Textile Technology, formerly with Werner Textile Consultants, has written a new book, Mill Test Procedures. It contains over 50 complete test methods, including purpose, sampling, evaluation of results and illustrative worksheets for use in the control of quality, waste and production from opening through spinning, yarn preparation, warping, slashing, weaving and knitting.

This handbook was published by Modern Textiles Magazine and Rayon Publishing Corp. It is available from their offices at 303 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., for \$3.50.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling press, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 403 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-hl stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 50" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—Muskoogee Standard Seed House 70' x 150' with 14' side wall, tunnel full length of building, and two lines of overhead cooling ducts with riser pipes. The building is structural steel frame and is covered with 24 gauge galvanized corrugated iron. Capacity approximately 5,000 tons cottonseed. To be dismantled and moved.—THE PLANTERS COTTON OIL CO., INC., Augusta, Georgia.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone BUtler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE—2 French 4-cage screw presses 9" extensions, 75 h.p. motors. French screening tank. Filter presses. French 72" cooker French Drive. 72" cooker Hypoid Drive. D-K 6-high 90" all-steel cooker. Carver 141-saw linters. Bauer 199 seed cleaner. Bauer 198 hull beater. Butters 141-saw machines. Carver 48" bar huller. 36" attrition mills. No. 8 cake breaker. 2 single-box, uppacking, all-steel linter presses. Electric motors, starting boxes and switches. Steel sand and ball reel.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone RI-7-5958.

Gin Equipment for Sale

GINNERS NOTICE: I have just returned from a trip to the Southeast, spending three weeks in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. I have also recently traveled over Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Missouri. The result is that I have a lot of good all-steel gin equipment for sale and several good all-steel gin plants that are outstanding bargains. They are dormant on account of the soil bank, pine trees, chickens, peanuts and various other reasons. You will find a few listed in this issue. If what you want is not listed get in touch with me at the earliest possible time. I am sure that we will be able to supply your needs at prices you never heard of before. Now is the time to get a good small outfit cheap. Remember to get the best you must shop early.—Sam Clements, RE 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

TWO MODERN gins for sale, machinery only, to be moved, both equipped with drier and lint cleaners, priced very reasonably. Also several extra pieces of modern machinery such as dropers, condensers, packers. Contact Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, Phone RIVERside 1-1393, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Partial outfit—3-80 saw Continental model C gin stands (brush), 3-80 or 90 saw Continental model 4-X feeder extractors, Continental screw conveyor distributor, two Continental late model separators, Continental 10' bar machine, like new with supports and drives, all transmission, fans, piping and etc. Only \$3,500.—Sam Clements, RE 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—Outfit—3-80 saw Continental model C gin stands with 66" Super Mitchells, Continental separator, Continental condenser, all transmission, fans, piping and etc., or outfit complete except press, trumper and pump. In top condition for only \$2,350 loaded on truck.—Sam Clements, RE 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—Outfit—3-80 saw Continental model F-3 gin stands with model 4-X extractor feeders, conveyor distributor, separator, all-steel down-packing press, trumper and pump, transmission, fans, piping and etc., to make the outfit complete. Late model in very fine condition. Must go as a complete outfit.—Sam Clements, RE 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

DUE TO effective "Soil Bank" in this section, we have several complete gins, some with driers, for sale, with or without buildings. We are in position to make attractive price for immediate acceptance on one or all. Also, extra Electric Motors, Starters, Diesels.—Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Co., Laurel, Miss.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw all-steel Lummus automatic outfit complete except press, trumper and pump. Only \$3,850 with 100 h.p. electric motor.—Sam Clements, Phone RE 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One Lummus all-steel, down-packing press, trumper and pump. One Continental all-steel down-packing press, trumper and pump.—Sam Clements, Phone RE 5-3764, West Memphis, Arkansas.

WANTED TO BUY—Truck scales 20', or longer, any make.—Texas Waste Materials, Box 5267, Corpus Christi, Texas.

WANTED—Complete gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements, West Memphis, Ark.

WANTED—Moss Cleanmaster or Lummus Class C lint cleaner. Lummus 23-shelf tower drier, natural gas burner and motor. Must be in good condition.—Ingram Gin Company, Florence, Alabama.

WANTED—One Lummus 5-80 saw outfit, must be modern. One Continental outfit, must be modern or late model.—Sam Clements, Phone RE 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

WESTERN OUTLETS

WANTED—Used Gin Equipment for Western Buyers. Complete Plants or any Gin Equipment.

JAMES C. MANN
Telephone 4931, Conyers, Ga.

WANTED—5-80 or 90 saw Lummus gins, 5 Super or Super Chief feeders, 5 Lummus Jet lint cleaners, two 72" cleaners.—Box KD, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas, 26, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—(1) 150 HP New GE Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/720 RPM, Type M, Ball Bearing, Open Driproof, \$3,875.00 Net. (2) 200 HP New Master, Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/900 RPM, Ball Bearing, Open Driproof, \$5,130.00.—W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., 3200 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.

SEE US for good used re-built engines, M&B parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

CERTIFIED REX Cotton Seed. Proven new variety of cotton developed by the Arkansas Experiment Station. High yielder, resistant to bacterial blight and Fusarium wilt diseases and storm losses. Early maturity, big boll, good staple, high gin turnout. Matures ten days earlier than leading varieties of cotton.—Write for literature and prices. Send to car loads.—Lambert Seed Company, Newport, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—One Le Roi L3000-RXIVS 12-cylinder 300-350 h.p. Cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition. Priced low to move. One General Motors diesel twin—6-cylinder, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—300 h.p. @ 1800 RPM. Priced low to move. One Minneapolis-Moline Twin 6 Model 1210-12A, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—200 h.p. Priced low to move.—W. M. Smith Electric Company, HAmilton 8-4606, 3200 Grand Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

J. H. WELLS, manager, Farmers' Co-op Gin, Mangum, Okla., reports the size and quality of the cotton crop in his area better than in 1957.

SOIL BANK VICTIMS

FOR SALE—Modern Gin Machinery in Eastern States. Contact me regarding used Machinery or complete Gin Plants.

JAMES C. MANN
Telephone 4931, Conyers, Ga.

• Cotton Stalks Are Improving Soils

COTTON STALKS are helping many irrigated farms in New Mexico improve condition of the soil, Ernest Hill, Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, reports.

Fred Bamert, in Socorro Soil Conservation District, has a five-year cotton yield average of 965 pounds of lint per acre.

His main source of soil building material is cotton stalks and the residue remaining after alfalfa is harvested. He usually applies phosphate and nitrogen fertilizer to his cotton and superphosphate to his alfalfa each year.

Carl Hudgins, in the Animas Valley Soil Conservation District, is making good use of residue. Last spring he plowed under an estimated two tons of rye straw to the acre. This is adequate to maintain the organic matter in a high state if done regularly.

Crop residue is the chief source of organic matter on at least 90 percent of New Mexico farms. It is the substance that gives life to the soil. Most plant foods are found in it. Adequate soil organic matter makes plowing easier, increases water intake rate and increases crop yields, Hill adds.

Soils may be improved through good management of cotton stalks and other crop residue. Cotton residue, sorghum stalks, small grain straw and similar residue need to have nitrogen fertilizer added when they are turned under. This is necessary to get rapid decomposition and prevent nitrogen deficiency for the following crop. Two tons of residue are usually produced per acre from Bamert's cotton.

Twenty-four pounds of nitrogen should be applied per acre with two tons of cotton residues. Barley straw needs 28 pounds of nitrogen for each ton of residue. Other small grain (wheat, oats and rye) need a like quantity of nitrogen fertilizer per ton of residue turned under. Milo would need 44 pounds per ton of residue. Leguminous residue does not cause nitrogen deficiencies while decomposing.

USDA Announces PL 480 Agreement With Israel

USDA has announced an agreement between the US and Israel which provides for financing the purchase of \$37,742,000 worth (including certain ocean transportation costs) of U.S. agricultural products under Title I of PL 480.

Among the commodity included in the agreement are vegetable oils, approximately 8,000 metric tons and approximately 6,000 bales of Upland cotton.

The agreement provides that 25 percent of the Israeli pounds received as payment for the commodities will be set aside for loans to U.S. and Israeli private business firms. These loans will be made by the Export-Import Bank of Washington, (Washington 25, D.C.)

■ "HOOT" CANNON, now with Anderson, Clayton & Co. at Ica, Peru, has been visiting with friends in West Texas, where he formerly managed the Littlefield oil mill.

"Dumping" by Red China Hurts Cotton Trade

The sales manager of the nation's largest cotton cooperative says political bargaining by Red China has drastically affected American cotton markets throughout the world.

Tom Akers, just returned from a trip to Europe and the Far East, so reported to the directors of Calcot, Ltd., Bakersfield, Calif.

"All cotton mills are having difficulty selling their products and are now running on curtailed spinning programs," Akers said. "Japan has reduced approximately 30 percent, India is curtailing in most lines and certain mills in

Europe are running only three days a week.

"One of the reasons is Red China's dumping of textiles into markets normally buying from Japan, India and Europe.

"Price is apparently of no importance to Red China. They merely offer at 10 percent below the price of any cloth or yarn offered by others.

"There is absolutely no way to meet this type of competition."

"We feel, however, this competition is temporary and more for politics than trying to capture markets on a permanent basis."

Akers said foreign cotton inventories are low and he definitely expects exports to increase later this year.

FROM THE SOUTH... TO MILLIONS EVERYWHERE!

Day after day, a constant stream of vegetable oils comes from producers throughout the South to be processed at southern Procter & Gamble plants. Tremendous quantities of these oils go into the making of Crisco, Primex, Sweetex and Flake-white shortenings, and Puritan Oil.

The processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils . . . the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials . . . the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.



So, from the South . . . to millions everywhere—go Procter & Gamble products which are helping to build a better, more prosperous future for all.



PROCTER & GAMBLE AMERICA'S LARGEST REFINERS
AND USERS OF COTTONSEED OIL, SOYBEAN OIL AND PEANUT OIL

SPARE MOTORS

FOR GINS AND OIL MILLS

Delivered and Installed
Anywhere — Anytime



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For—

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Designed, Fabricated and Erected

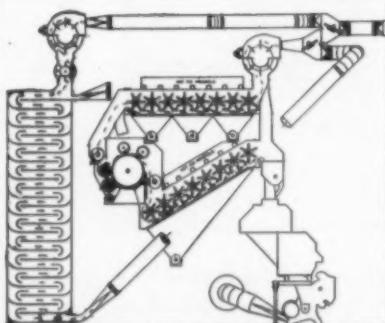
Confer with us on your storage requirements

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

P. O. Box 1547

Phone: Murray 2-5521



Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screens. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

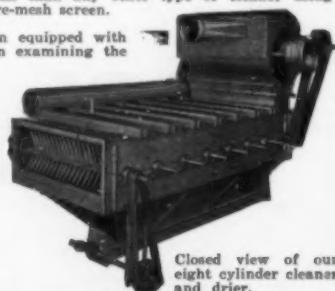
STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaner Cylinders expel more mites, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and are thrown off.

MANUFACTURED BY
The STACY COMPANY, Inc.
2704 Taylor Street Dallas, Texas



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

• Congressman To Ask Ginning Research

EXPANDED GINNING and mechanical research at Stoneville, Miss., will be asked of the next Congress, Representative Frank E. Smith of Mississippi has announced. This is the first step in a program to make the Experiment Station at Stoneville a cotton research center for the Lower Mississippi Valley, he said.

(The need for adequate funds for ginning research at all USDA Ginning Laboratories, in Clemson, S.C., Stoneville, and Mesilla Park, N.M., has been discussed often in The Press—Editor.)

"An accelerated research program," the Congressman said, "is essential to improve efficiency of cotton production if our farmers are to meet the necessity for competitive price."

He added that there were many wide gaps in cotton ginning and mechanical production where immediate practical results can be achieved through research. He discussed his ideas with the Delta Council Advisory Research Committee, which will review the specific proposals that the Congressman will submit to USDA and Congress.

■ **GEORGE H. TRAYLOR**, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, is gradually recovering from making a hole-in-one. Twelve golfers are his witnesses.



W. L. Foreman Honored

W. L. "BILL" FOREMAN, public relations manager of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn., has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Public Relations Society of America. His election was announced at a luncheon meeting of the society's Board of Directors at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel during the PRSA's 11th National Public Relations Conference. Last year Foreman was elected a member of the society's Board of Directors to serve a three-year term. He has been on the public relations staff of the National Cotton Council since 1948 and public relations manager since 1953. He is a past president of the Mid-South Chapter, Public Relations Society of America, and of the Mid-South Industrial Editors' Association.

THE *key* TO GREATER EFFICIENCY
AT LOWER COSTS

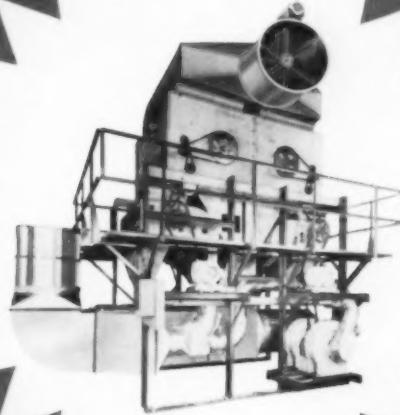
FRENCH

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY CO.
PIQUA, OHIO

- MECHANICAL SCREW PRESSES
- SELF CONTAINED COOKER-DRYER
- SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANTS
- FLAKING AND CRUSHING ROLLS

endurance
engineering
economy
efficiency
experience

you get these and other proven assets with a



MOSS LINT CLEANER

TROUBLE FREE DURING SEASONS OF SERVICE

Only the *best* is good enough for progressive ginners. That's why MOSS Lint Cleaners are in greatest demand in *every* section of the Cotton Belt. Proof of performance is on record! Less down time and less maintenance cost can mean more profitable operation and more satisfied customers for you. No "guess work" . . . just good work!

Research and manufacturing skill are incorporated in every MOSS Lint Cleaner. Precision machined and perfectly balanced rollers; all with stub shafts; all easily accessible through openings in housing; these are features that merit your attention. Every MOSS is custom designed to fit the installation. The reputation of the MOSS is unmatched!

World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturer of Lint Cleaning Equipment

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LINT CLEANER CO.

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THIS AMAZING TURNOUT...

Raisin City Ginning

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 11—(Spl.)—Directors of the newly completed Raisin City Cooperative Cotton Gin reported ginning out the first bale from the new plant with a 42.07 per cent lint turnout. The bale picked fiber from the Jess Chavers ranch near Caruthers, Calif. graded Strict Middling, 1-1/16 inch staple.

Exact reproduction of item published in COTTON TRADE JOURNAL, Oct. 17, 1958.

WITH THIS AMAZING NEW 100-SAW GIN

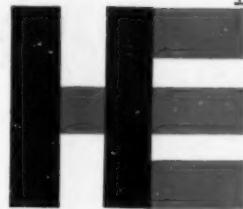


Here is further, *at-the-gin* proof of the amazingly high turn-out delivered by the revolutionary Hardwicke-Etter "CENTURIAN" 100-SAW GIN. Proof that the "CENTURIAN" will produce 3 or more bales per ginning hour... with smoother, better sample... far more efficiently and economically!

Detailed Specifications and Descriptive Literature About the Amazing HARDWICKE-ETTER 100 SAW GIN on Request Without Obligation.

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SHERMAN, TEXAS Manufacturers of Complete Ginning Systems Established 1900



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UNEQUALLED in CAPACITY

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